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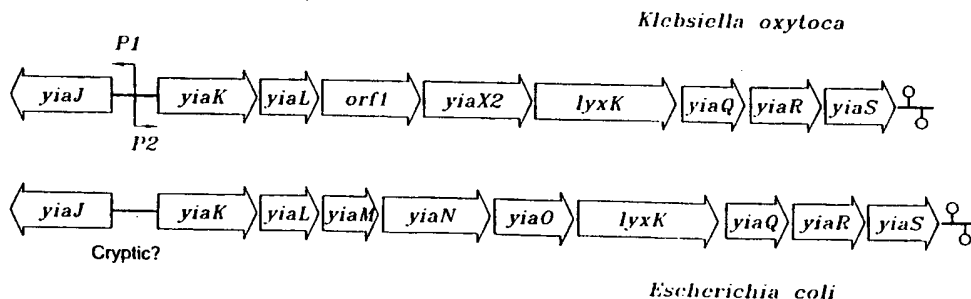
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(54) Title: METABOLIC SELECTION METHODS



(57) Abstract

The present invention relates in part to methods for screening for novel enzymatic pathways in environmental samples using metabolic selection strategies, and the isolation of the genes and proteins that make up these pathways, and the figure compares a physical map of *Klebsiella oxytoca* yiaK-S operon with the *E. coli* yiaK-S operon.

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DESCRIPTIONMetabolic Selection MethodsField Of The Invention

5 The present invention relates to methods for screening for enzymatic pathways, and the isolation of the genes and proteins that make up these pathways.

Background Of The Invention

10 The following description of the background of the invention is provided to aid in understanding the invention, but is not admitted to be, or to describe, prior art to the invention.

15 Biological synthesis of compounds is frequently more cost effective and more productive than chemical synthesis, which can have low yields, require expensive and toxic reagents, and require lengthy purifications. In contrast, biological synthesis using known pathways can be rapid, with high yields. However, the identification of new biological pathways for syntheses of interest is difficult and time consuming.

20 Currently, the biochemical screening of isolates is a major means by which people find new pathways for the production of chemicals, antibacterials, and other anti-infectives. However, screening is inherently several orders of magnitude slower than selection and requires that the organism be cultured in the laboratory. Since at least 99% of the microbes in the environment do not grow on laboratory media, less than 1% can be
25 tested using a biochemical screen. Thus, biological pathways in 99% of organisms will never be found by classical biochemical screening technologies.

Summary Of The Invention

30 The metabolic selection strategy of this invention is designed to find an enzymatic pathway for the conversion of any

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source compound to any target compound. Conservatively, this technique allows at least a million-fold increase in the discovery rate over classical biochemical screening approaches, and allows testing of the 99% of the environmental microbes that are currently unable to be cultured in the laboratory.

A biocatalytic or metabolic pathway consists of a series of protein catalysts (enzymes) which catalyze the conversion of a starting material to the final product. A general process to identify the metabolic pathway from a source compound to a target compound involves the creation/ identification of an easily genetically-manipulatable organism containing an inducible signal, which is activated when a target compound is metabolized. This is followed by the screening of nucleic acid in this organism to identify genes which metabolize the source compound to the target compound.

An example of a selection strategy which can be used to identify the metabolic pathway from a source compound to a target compound is diagrammed in Figure 11. As a first step, microbial isolates are selected that are capable of metabolizing a target compound "T", but not a source compound "S", to an essential factor. Essential factors can include elements like carbon, sulfur, phosphorous, and nitrogen, or other essential nutrients, e.g. some amino acids, fatty acids, and carbohydrates. In a second step, the pathway responsible for the catabolism of compound "T" is identified and made conditional. That is, the gene(s) for the pathway is cloned and placed under control of an inducible promoter such that growth on the target compound is turned "ON" only when the inducer is present. This engineered strain is referred to as the "tester strain". The third part of the strategy is the transfer of foreign DNA from environmental sources into the tester strain, followed by selection for growth on the source compound "S" in the presence of inducer. Such positive clones either are capable of metabolizing compound "S" in the absence of inducer, in which case utilization of "S" does not require prior conversion to compound "T" (Figure 11; pathway

I), or alternatively metabolize compound "S" only when "T" catabolism is "ON", suggesting that utilization of "S" proceeds via compound "T" to intermediary metabolism (Figure 11; pathway II). These latter clones are further analyzed and the biocatalysts for the conversion of "S" to "T" are characterized.

A specific embodiment of the metabolic selection strategy is shown in Figure 12, where "S" is 2-keto-L-gulonate (2-KLG), and "T" is ascorbic acid (AsA) which can be metabolized to carbon and energy.

Thus, in a first aspect, the invention features a method of screening for one or more nucleic acid sequences which express a product or products that convert a source compound into a target compound. The method comprises contacting a cell with one or more test nucleic acid sequences, where the cell expresses one or more genes encoding one or more proteins which, in the presence of the target compound, provide a detectable signal. The detectable signal indicates the presence of the desired nucleic acid sequence or sequences.

The term "screening" as used herein refers to methods for identifying a nucleic acid sequence of interest. Preferably, the method permits the identification of a nucleic acid sequence of interest among one or more sequences, more preferably among hundreds (100, 200,...900), most preferably among thousands (1,000, 2,000,...etc.) or more. The sequences to be screened can be isolated from one or more organisms. Preferably, the sequences are isolated from hundreds of organisms, more preferably from thousands or more organisms. The term "screening" may include both classical screening, whereby expression of the nucleic acid results in a phenotype that can be identified (for example by having a colony with the nucleic acid of interest change color, fluoresce, or luminesce), and may also include classical selection, where typically the phenotype to be identified is growth on selective media. By "selective" is meant media on which the host strain will not grow or grows poorly, but that strains with the nucleic acid of interest will grow in a

manner which can be readily distinguished from host strain growth by methods well-known in the art.

The term "nucleic acid" as used herein refers to either deoxyribonucleic acid or ribonucleic acid that may be isolated, enriched, or purified from natural sources or synthesized recombinantly. These methods are well-known in the art and specific examples are also given herein. Preferably, a "nucleic acid" to be identified in the screening method comprises a nucleic acid encoding a metabolic pathway that is not normally found in the cell. Thus, preferably, the pathway has not simply been inactivated through a mutation and the relevant genes are now being identified through complementation. Rather the nucleic acid being identified does not normally exist in the cell in which it is being screened for. Typically, the screening is cross strains, more typically, cross-species, and even more preferably, cross-genera or with further remoteness.

By "isolated, purified, or enriched" in reference to nucleic acid is meant a polymer of 6 (preferably 21, more preferably 39, most preferably 75) or more nucleotides conjugated to each other, including DNA and RNA that is isolated from a natural source or that is synthesized. In certain embodiments of the invention, longer nucleic acids are preferred, for example those of 300, 600, 900 or more nucleotides and/or those having at least 50%, 60%, 75%, 90%, 95% or 99% identity to the sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1; SEQ ID NO:2; SEQ ID NO:3; SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:8, SEQ ID NO:9, or SEQ ID NO:19.

The isolated nucleic acid of the present invention is unique in the sense that it is not found in a pure or separated state in nature. Use of the term "isolated" indicates that a naturally occurring sequence has been removed from its normal cellular (i.e., chromosomal) environment. Thus, the sequence may be in a cell-free solution or placed in a different cellular environment. The term does not imply that the sequence is the only nucleotide chain present, but that it is essentially free (about 90-95% pure

at least) of non-nucleotide material naturally associated with it, and thus is distinguished from isolated chromosomes.

By the use of the term "enriched" in reference to nucleic acid is meant that the specific DNA or RNA sequence constitutes a significantly higher fraction (2-5 fold) of the total DNA or RNA present in the cells or solution of interest than in normal or diseased cells or in the cells from which the sequence was taken. This could be caused by a person by preferential reduction in the amount of other DNA or RNA present, or by a preferential increase in the amount of the specific DNA or RNA sequence, or by a combination of the two. However, it should be noted that "enriched" does not imply that there are no other DNA or RNA sequences present, just that the relative amount of the sequence of interest has been significantly increased. The term "significant" is used to indicate that the level of increase is useful to the person making such an increase, and generally means an increase relative to other nucleic acids of about at least 2-fold, more preferably at least 5- to 10-fold or even more. The term also does not imply that there is no DNA or RNA from other sources. The other source DNA may, for example, comprise DNA from a yeast or bacterial genome, or a cloning vector such as pUC19. This term distinguishes from naturally occurring events, such as viral infection, or tumor type growths, in which the level of one mRNA may be naturally increased relative to other species of mRNA. That is, the term is meant to cover only those situations in which a person has intervened to elevate the proportion of the desired nucleic acid.

It is also advantageous for some purposes that a nucleotide sequence be in purified form. The term "purified" in reference to nucleic acid does not require absolute purity (such as a homogeneous preparation). Instead, it represents an indication that the sequence is relatively more pure than in the natural environment (compared to the natural level this level should be at least 2-5 fold greater, e.g., in terms of mg/mL). Individual clones isolated from a cDNA library may be purified to

electrophoretic homogeneity. The claimed DNA molecules obtained from these clones could be obtained directly from total DNA or from total RNA. The cDNA clones are not naturally occurring, but rather are preferably obtained via manipulation of a partially purified naturally occurring substance (messenger RNA). The construction of a cDNA library from mRNA involves the creation of a synthetic substance (cDNA) and pure individual cDNA clones can be isolated from the synthetic library by clonal selection of the cells carrying the cDNA library. Thus, the process which includes the construction of a cDNA library from mRNA and isolation of distinct cDNA clones yields an approximately 10^6 -fold purification of the native message. Thus, purification of at least one order of magnitude, preferably two or three orders, and more preferably four or five orders of magnitude is expressly contemplated.

The term "expresses a product" as used herein refers to the production of proteins from a nucleic acid vector containing genes within a cell. The nucleic acid vector is transfected into cells using well known techniques in the art as described herein. The "product" may, or may not, be naturally present in the cell.

The term "nucleic acid vector" relates to a single- or double-stranded circular nucleic acid molecule that can be transfected into cells and replicated within or independently of a cell genome. A circular double-stranded nucleic acid molecule can be cut and thereby linearized upon treatment with restriction enzymes. An assortment of nucleic acid vectors, restriction enzymes, and the knowledge of the nucleotide sequences cut by restriction enzymes are readily available to those skilled in the art. A nucleic acid molecule encoding a desired product can be inserted into a vector by cutting the vector with restriction enzymes and ligating the pieces together, depending on the availability of useful restriction sites. However, there are many methods well-known in the art for the insertion of nucleic acid sequences into vectors.

The term "transfecting" as used herein includes a number of methods to insert a nucleic acid vector or other nucleic acid molecules into a cellular organism. These methods involve a variety of techniques, such as treating the cells with high concentrations of salt, an electric field, detergent, or DMSO to render the outer membrane or wall of the cells permeable to nucleic acid molecules of interest or use of various viral transduction strategies.

The term "converts" as used herein refers to changing one compound into another compound, preferably enzymatically. The "source compound" refers to the compound to be converted to the "target compound." The "target compound" includes not only the compound that is metabolized to form a detectable signal, but can also include intermediates along the path to a detectable signal. This is particularly preferred if the target compound is a surrogate target. By "surrogate target compound" is meant a target that is used because the preferable target cannot be used for any of several potential reasons (e.g. if it doesn't cross membranes, has a short half-life, easily broken down, etc.). The "target compound" also includes interconvertible compounds. By "interconvertible" is meant that a pathway exists in the tester strain to convert the compound to the target compound.

The term "contacting" as used herein refers to mixing a solution comprising the test nucleic acid with a liquid medium bathing the cells of the methods. The solution comprising the nucleic acid may also comprise other components, such as dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO), which facilitates the uptake of the test nucleic acid into the cells of the methods. This may also be done by other methods well-known in the art including, but not limited to, transfection or transformation techniques. The solution comprising the test nucleic acid may be added to the medium bathing the cells by utilizing a delivery apparatus, such as a pipet-based device or syringe-based device.

The term "cell" as used herein includes the typical definition of a cell, and is further specifically intended to

include "cell-free" systems comprising the cellular machinery necessary to express the nucleic acid of the invention. By "cellular machinery" is meant the cellular components present in cell-free transcription and/or translation systems. Such systems are well-known in the art. In particular, the "cell" lacks the ability to convert a source compound into a target compound, prior to the addition of test nucleic acid sequences. The term "lacks the ability" also includes cells in which the activity may be present but is at too low a level to provide a detectable signal, or is low enough that an additional activity is detectably different. By "detectably different" is meant able to be measured over the background level (e.g. the level of the signal endogenously present in the "cell" and in the equipment used to measure the signal) by an amount greater than the level of error present in the method of measuring.

The term "detectable signal" as used herein refers to a method of identification of the nucleic acids of interest e.g. by color, fluorescence, luminescence or growth.

In preferred embodiments of the method for screening nucleic acid that converts a source compound into a target compound, the one or more nucleic acid sequences encodes a metabolic pathway not normally present in said cell. A "metabolic pathway" consists of a series of protein catalysts (enzymes) which catalyze the conversion of a starting material to a product. And further, by "metabolic pathway" is meant the enzymes, and genes that encode them, that metabolize a source compound to a target compound.

In other preferred embodiments, the nucleic acid is selected from the group consisting of mutagenized DNA, environmental DNA, combinatorial libraries, and recombinant DNA. Preferably, the environmental DNA is selected from the group consisting of mud, soil, sewage, flood control channels, sand, and water. Preferably the mutagenized DNA is the result of enzyme mutagenesis where the mutagenesis is selected from the group consisting of random, chemical, PCR-based, and directed

mutagenesis. The directed mutagenesis is to include, for example, DNA shuffling. Preferably the enzymes to be mutagenized in this way are selected from the group consisting of lactonases, esterhydrolases, and reductases.

5 The term "environmental" as used herein refers to nucleic acids extracted from the environment, e.g. from mud, soil, or water. By "extracted" is meant isolated, enriched, or purified as defined above. The environmental sample can be directly
10 extracted without prior laboratory culture, or can be pre-cultured, for example, in the presence of a growth selective agent. Methods are known in the art and examples are described herein.

In still other preferred embodiments of the method for screening nucleic acid that converts a source compound into a
15 target compound, the detectable signal is selected from a group consisting of growth, fluorescence, luminescence, and color. Methods for detecting these signals are well-known in the art. Preferably, the detectable signal is growth, and the target compound provides an element or factor required for growth.
20 Preferably the target compound is selected from the group consisting of ascorbate and 2-keto-L-gulonate (2-KLG), most preferably ascorbate. Preferably the element is selected from the group consisting of carbon, nitrogen, sulfur, and phosphorous. Most preferably, the element is carbon.
25 Alternatively, the essential factor is another essential nutrient. By "required for growth" is meant that the organism does not grow detectably in the absence of the element. By "provides an element" is meant that the compound can be metabolized by the organism, and that the result of this
30 metabolism is the element in some form, e.g. carbon or carbon dioxide.

In other preferred embodiments of the method for screening nucleic acid that converts a source compound into a target compound, the source compound is selected from the group
35 consisting of 2-keto-L-gulonate (2-KLG), 2,5-deoxy-keto-gulonate

(2,5-DKG), L-idonate (L-IA), L-gulonate (L-GuA), and glucose, and most preferably 2-KLG.

In still other preferred embodiments of the method for screening nucleic acid that converts a source compound into a target compound, the cell naturally expresses the one or more genes encoding one or more proteins that in the presence of the target compound provide a detectable signal. Alternatively, the cell can be genetically manipulated to express the one or more genes encoding one or more proteins that in the presence of the target compound provide a detectable signal. In both cases, the one or more proteins are preferably Yia operon-related polypeptides. The one or more genes are preferably under the control of an inducible promoter. The inducible promoter preferably comprises the *trp-lac* hybrid promoter, the *lacO* operator, and the *lacI^r* repressor.

By "naturally expresses" is meant that the genes encoding the proteins are present in the cell in its natural state, e.g. in nature, prior to culture in the laboratory. The genes may or may not be expressed in the natural state, or may or may not be expressed constitutively or inducibly. By "genetically manipulated to express" is meant the transfection of the desired genes into the cell by methods well-known in the art, examples of which are described herein.

The term "promoter" as used herein, refers to nucleic acid sequence needed for gene sequence expression. Promoter regions vary from organism to organism, but are well known to persons skilled in the art for different organisms. For example, in prokaryotes, the promoter region contains both the promoter (which directs the initiation of RNA transcription) as well as the DNA sequences which, when transcribed into RNA, will signal synthesis initiation. Such regions will normally include those 5'-non-coding sequences involved with initiation of transcription and translation, such as the TATA box, capping sequence, CAAT sequence, ribosome binding site, start codon, and the like. By "inducible promoter" is meant a promoter which is only "on" in

the presence of an inducer. The "inducer" is typically a small molecule. Inducible promoters and inducers are well-known in the art and examples are given herein.

The term "Yia operon-related polypeptides" as used herein
5 refers to polypeptides comprising 12 (preferably 15, more preferably 20, most preferably 30) or more contiguous amino acids set forth in the full-length amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10; 31 (preferably 35, more preferably 40, most preferably 50) or more contiguous amino acids set forth in the full-length amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:11; 5 (preferably 10, more preferably 15, most preferably 25) or more contiguous amino acids set forth in the full-length amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:13, or SEQ ID NO:14; 17 (preferably 20, more preferably 25, most preferably 35) or more contiguous amino acids set forth in
15 the full-length amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:17, or SEQ ID NO:18; 11 (preferably 15, more preferably 20, most preferably 30) or more contiguous amino acids set forth in the full-length amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:16; or a functional derivative thereof as described herein. In certain
20 aspects, polypeptides of 100, 200, 300 or more amino acids are preferred. The Yia operon-related polypeptide can be encoded by its corresponding full-length nucleic acid sequence or any portion of its corresponding full-length nucleic acid sequence, so long as a functional activity of the polypeptide is retained
25 (see, Examples section). It is well known in the art that due to the degeneracy of the genetic code numerous different nucleic acid sequences can code for the same amino acid sequence. Equally, it is also well known in the art that conservative changes in amino acid can be made to arrive at a protein or
30 polypeptide which retains the functionality of the original. In both cases, all permutations are within the embodiments of the invention.

The amino acid sequence of the Yia operon-related polypeptide will be substantially similar to the sequence shown
35 in SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID

NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:16, SEQ ID NO:17, or SEQ ID NO:18, or fragments thereof. A sequence that is substantially similar to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:16, SEQ ID NO:17, or SEQ ID NO:18 will preferably have at least 90% identity (more preferably at least 95% and most preferably 98-100%) to the sequence of SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:16, SEQ ID NO:17, or SEQ ID NO:18 using a Smith-Waterman protein-protein search.

10 By "identity" is meant a property of sequences that measures their similarity or relationship. Identity is measured by dividing the number of identical residues by the total number of residues and gaps and multiplying the product by 100. "Gaps" are spaces in an alignment that are the result of additions or
15 deletions of amino acids. Thus, two copies of exactly the same sequence have 100% identity, but sequences that are less highly conserved, and have deletions, additions, or replacements, may have a lower degree of identity. Those skilled in the art will recognize that several computer programs are available for
20 determining sequence identity. For example, the computer algorithm BLAST is preferably used to search for homologous sequences in a database, and CLUSTAL is used to perform alignments. Identity and similarity determinations can be made using a Smith-Waterman protein-protein search, for example.

25 In still other preferred embodiments of the method for screening nucleic acid that converts a source compound into a target compound, the cell grows on ascorbate and does not grow on 2-KLG. Alternatively, the cell may grow on 2-KLG and not grow on 2,5-DKG. Preferably the cells are bacteria. Most preferably,
30 the cell selective for ascorbate is *Klebsiella oxytoca*. By "grows on" is meant that the cell can utilize the compound (e.g. ascorbate or 2-KLG) as a source of carbon in the minimal essential media. However, the cell is unable to grow in the minimal essential media in the absence of the provided carbon

source. Thus, this provides a selective tool for the identification of the nucleic acid encoding the polypeptides of interest.

A second aspect of the invention features an isolated, enriched, or purified nucleic acid molecule encoding one or more
5 Yia operon-related polypeptides selected from the group consisting of YiaJ, YiaK, YiaL, ORF1, YiaX2, LyxK, YiaQ, YiaR, and YiaS.

In preferred embodiments, the isolated, enriched, or purified nucleic acid molecule encoding one or more Yia operon-
10 related polypeptides comprises a nucleotide sequence that: (a) encodes a polypeptide having the full length amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:16, SEQ ID NO:17, or SEQ ID NO:18; (b) is the complement of the nucleotide sequence of
15 (a); and (c) hybridizes under highly stringent conditions to the nucleotide molecule of (a) and encodes a naturally occurring polypeptide.

In another preferred embodiment, the invention features an isolated, enriched, or purified nucleic acid molecule, wherein
20 said nucleic acid molecule comprises the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:19. The nucleic acid molecule comprises: (a) one or more nucleotide sequences that are set forth in SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:8, or SEQ ID NO:9; (b) the
25 complement of the nucleotide sequence of (a); (c) nucleic acid that hybridizes under stringent conditions to the nucleotide molecule of (a); (d) the full length sequence of SEQ ID NO:19, except that it lacks one or more of the sequences set forth in SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:5,
30 SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:8, or SEQ ID NO:9; or (e) is the complement of the nucleotide sequence of (d).

The term "complement" refers to two nucleotides that can form multiple thermodynamically favorable interactions with one another. For example, adenine is complementary to thymine as
35 they can form two hydrogen bonds. Similarly, guanine and

cytosine are complementary since they can form three hydrogen bonds. A nucleotide sequence is the complement of another nucleotide sequence if the nucleotides of the first sequence are complementary to the nucleotides of the second sequence. The
5 percent of complementarity (i.e. how many nucleotides from one strand form multiple thermodynamically favorable interactions with the other strand compared with the total number of nucleotides present in the sequence) indicates the extent of complementarity of two sequences.

10 Various low or high stringency hybridization conditions may be used depending upon the specificity and selectivity desired. These conditions are well-known to those skilled in the art. Under stringent hybridization conditions only highly complementary nucleic acid sequences hybridize. Preferably, such
15 conditions prevent hybridization of nucleic acids having 1 or 2 mismatches out of 20 contiguous nucleotides.

By "stringent hybridization conditions" is meant hybridization conditions at least as stringent as the following: hybridization in 50% formamide, 5X SSC, 50 mM NaH_2PO_4 , pH 6.8,
20 0.5% SDS, 0.1 mg/mL sonicated salmon sperm DNA, and 5X Denhart's solution at 42 °C overnight; washing with 2X SSC, 0.1% SDS at 45 °C; and washing with 0.2X SSC, 0.1% SDS at 45 °C.

In other preferred embodiments the isolated, enriched, or purified nucleic acid molecule encoding one or more Yia operon-
25 related polypeptides further comprises a vector or promoter effective to initiate transcription in a host cell. Preferably, the vector or promoter comprises the *trp-lac* hybrid promoter, the *lacO* operator, and the *lacI^q* repressor gene. In still other preferred embodiments, the nucleic acid molecule is isolated,
30 enriched, or purified from a bacteria, preferably *Klebsiella oxytoca*.

The invention also features recombinant nucleic acid, preferably in a cell or an organism. The recombinant nucleic acid may contain a sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID
35 NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID

NO:7, SEQ ID NO:8, or SEQ ID NO:9, or a functional derivative thereof, and a vector or a promoter effective to initiate transcription in a host cell. The recombinant nucleic acid can alternatively contain a transcriptional initiation region
5 functional in a cell, a sequence complementary to an RNA sequence encoding one or more Yia operon-related polypeptides and a transcriptional termination region functional in a cell.

In preferred embodiments, the isolated, enriched, purified, recombinant, or recombinant in a cell, nucleic acid comprises,
10 consists essentially of, or consists of the full-length nucleic acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:8, or SEQ ID NO:9, encodes the full-length amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID
15 NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:16, SEQ ID NO:17, or SEQ ID NO:18, a functional derivative thereof, or at least 35, 40, 45, 50, 60, 75, 100, 200, or 300 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:16, SEQ ID NO:17, or SEQ ID NO:18. The Yia operon-
20 related polypeptides comprise, consist essentially of, or consist of at least 35, 40, 45, 50, 60, 75, 100, 200, or 300 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:16, SEQ ID NO:17, or SEQ ID NO:18. The nucleic acid may be isolated from a natural
25 source by cDNA cloning or by subtractive hybridization. The natural source may be prokaryotic, eukaryotic, or protozoal, preferably bacterial, from the environment, and the nucleic acid may be synthesized by the triester method or by using an automated DNA synthesizer. In other preferred embodiments, the
30 nucleic acid molecule is isolated, enriched, or purified from a bacteria, preferably *Klebsiella oxytoca*.

In yet other preferred embodiments, the nucleic acid is a conserved or unique region, for example those useful for: the design of hybridization probes to facilitate identification and
35 cloning of additional polypeptides, the design of PCR probes to

facilitate cloning of additional polypeptides, obtaining antibodies to polypeptide regions, and designing antisense oligonucleotides.

By "conserved nucleic acid regions", are meant regions
5 present on two or more nucleic acids encoding a Yia operon-related polypeptide, to which a particular nucleic acid sequence can hybridize under lower stringency conditions. Examples of lower stringency conditions are provided in Abe, et al. (J. Biol. Chem. 19:13361-13368, 1992), hereby incorporated by reference
10 herein in its entirety, including any drawings, figures, or tables. Preferably, conserved regions differ by no more than 5 out of 20 nucleotides.

By "unique nucleic acid region" is meant a sequence present in a nucleic acid coding for a Yia operon-related polypeptide
15 that is not present in a sequence coding for any other naturally occurring polypeptide. Such regions preferably encode 12 (preferably 15, more preferably 20, most preferably 30) or more contiguous amino acids set forth in the full-length amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10; 30 (preferably 35, more preferably 40, most preferably 50) or more contiguous amino acids set forth in
20 the full-length amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:11; 5 (preferably 10, more preferably 15, most preferably 25) or more contiguous amino acids set forth in the full-length amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:13, or SEQ ID NO:14; 17
25 (preferably 20, more preferably 25, most preferably 35) or more contiguous amino acids set forth in the full-length amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:17, or SEQ ID NO:18; 11 (preferably 15, more preferably 20, most preferably 30) or more contiguous amino acids set forth in the full-length amino acid
30 sequence of SEQ ID NO:16. In particular, a unique nucleic acid region is preferably of bacterial origin.

A third aspect of the invention features a nucleic acid probe for the detection of nucleic acid encoding one or more Yia operon-related polypeptides, selected from the group consisting
35 of YiaJ, YiaK, YiaL, ORF1, YiaX2, LyxK, YiaQ, YiaR, and YiaS, in

a sample. Preferably, the nucleic acid probe encodes a polypeptide that is a fragment of the protein encoded by the full length amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:16, SEQ ID NO:17, or SEQ ID NO:18. The nucleic acid probe contains a nucleotide base sequence that will hybridize to the full-length sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:8, or SEQ ID NO:9, or a functional derivative thereof. Hybridization is preferably under stringent conditions.

In preferred embodiments, the nucleic acid probe hybridizes to nucleic acid encoding at least 12, 32, 75, 90, 105, 120, 150, 200, 250, 300 or 350 contiguous amino acids set forth in the full-length amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10; at least 30, 75, 90, 105, 120, 150, 200, 250, 300 or 350 contiguous amino acids set forth in the full-length amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:11; at least 5, 12, 32, 75, 90, 105, 120, 150, 200, 250, 300 or 350 contiguous amino acids set forth in the full-length amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:13, or SEQ ID NO:14; at least 17, 32, 75, 90, 105, 120, 150, 200, 250, 300 or 350 contiguous amino acids set forth in the full-length amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:17, or SEQ ID NO:18; at least 11, 32, 75, 90, 105, 120, 150, 200, 250, 300 or 350 contiguous amino acids set forth in the full-length amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:16, or a functional derivative thereof.

Methods for using the probes include detecting the presence or amount of Yia operon-related RNA in a sample by contacting the sample with a nucleic acid probe under conditions such that hybridization occurs and detecting the presence or amount of the probe bound to Yia operon-related RNA. The nucleic acid duplex formed between the probe and a nucleic acid sequence coding for a Yia operon-related polypeptide may be used in the identification of the sequence of the nucleic acid detected (Nelson et al., in Non-isotopic DNA Probe Techniques, Academic Press, San Diego, Kricka, ed., p. 275, 1992, hereby incorporated

by reference herein in its entirety, including any drawings, figures, or tables). Kits for performing such methods may be constructed to include a container means having disposed therein a nucleic acid probe.

5 A fourth aspect of the invention features a recombinant cell comprising a nucleic acid molecule encoding one or more Yia operon-related polypeptides selected from the group consisting of YiaJ, YiaK, YiaL, ORF1, YiaX2, LyxK, YiaQ, YiaR, and YiaS. In such cells, the nucleic acid may be under the control of the
10 genomic regulatory elements, or, preferably, may be under the control of exogenous regulatory elements including an exogenous promoter. By "exogenous" is meant a promoter that is not normally coupled *in vivo* transcriptionally to the coding sequence for the Yia operon-related polypeptides.

15 In preferred embodiments, the recombinant cell comprises nucleic acid encoding a polypeptide that is a fragment of the protein encoded by the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:16, SEQ ID NO:17, or SEQ ID NO:18. By
20 "fragment," is meant an amino acid sequence present in a Yia operon polypeptide. Preferably, such a sequence comprises at least 12, 32, 75, 90, 105, 120, 150, 200, 250, 300 or 350 contiguous amino acids set forth in the full-length amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10; at least 30, 75, 90, 105, 120, 150,
25 200, 250, 300 or 350 contiguous amino acids set forth in the full-length amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:11; at least 5, 12, 32, 75, 90, 105, 120, 150, 200, 250, 300 or 350 contiguous amino acids set forth in the full-length amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:13, or SEQ ID NO:14; at least 17, 32, 75, 90,
30 105, 120, 150, 200, 250, 300 or 350 contiguous amino acids set forth in the full-length amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:17, or SEQ ID NO:18; at least 11, 32, 75, 90, 105, 120, 150, 200, 250, 300 or 350 contiguous amino acids set forth in the full-length amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:16.

Alternatively, the recombinant cell comprises the nucleic acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:19, or comprises: (a) one or more nucleotide sequences that are set forth in SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:8, or SEQ ID NO:9; (b) the complement of the nucleotide sequence of (a); (c) nucleic acid that hybridizes under stringent conditions to the nucleotide molecule of (a); (d) the full length sequence of SEQ ID NO:19, except that it lacks one or more of the sequences set forth in SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:8, or SEQ ID NO:9; and (e) is the complement of the nucleotide sequence of (d). Preferably, the recombinant cell further comprises a vector or promoter effective to initiate transcription of the above-identified nucleic acid in the cell. Preferably, the vector or promoter comprises the *trp-lac* hybrid promoter, the *lacO* operator, and the *lacI^r* repressor gene. Preferably, the recombinant cell is a bacteria, more preferably *Klebsiella oxytoca*.

Other preferred embodiments of this aspect of the invention include a recombinant cell useful for screening for one or more nucleic acid sequences that express one or more products that convert a source compound into a target compound, where the cell expresses one or more genes, comprising an inducible promoter, and where the one or more genes encodes one or more proteins that in the presence of the target compound and an inducer provide a detectable signal, where the detectable signal indicates the presence of the one or more nucleic acid sequences. Preferably, the detectable signal is selected from a group consisting of growth, fluorescence, luminescence, and color, and most preferably is growth.

In preferred embodiments, of the recombinant cell useful for screening, the one or more nucleic acid sequences encodes a metabolic pathway not normally present in said cell. In other preferred embodiments, the nucleic acid is selected from the group consisting of mutagenized DNA, environmental DNA,

combinatorial libraries, and recombinant DNA. Preferably, the environmental DNA is selected from the group consisting of mud, soil, sewage, flood control channels, sand, and water. Preferably the mutagenized DNA is the result of enzyme
5 mutagenesis where the mutagenesis is selected from the group consisting of random, chemical, PCR-based, and directed mutagenesis. The directed mutagenesis is to include, for example, DNA shuffling. Preferably the enzymes to be mutagenized in this way are selected from the group consisting of lactonases,
10 esterhydrolases, and reductases.

Additionally in this preferred embodiment, the cell preferably requires the presence of the target compound and the inducer for growth. Preferably, the target compound is selected from the group consisting of ascorbate and 2-KLG. In addition,
15 the one or more genes are preferably under the control of an inducible promoter, preferably comprising the *trp-lac* hybrid promoter, the *lacO* operator, and the *lacI^q* repressor gene. Preferably, the one or more proteins encoded by the one or more genes are one or more Yia operon-related polypeptides.
20 Preferably, the cell naturally expresses the one or more genes, or has been genetically manipulated to express the one or more genes. Preferably, the cell is a bacteria, most preferably *Klebsiella oxytoca*.

A fifth aspect of the invention features one or more
25 isolated, enriched, or purified Yia operon-related polypeptides selected from the group consisting of YiaJ, YiaK, YiaL, ORF1, YiaX2, LyxK, YiaQ, YiaR, and YiaS.

By "isolated" in reference to a polypeptide is meant a polymer of 6 (preferably 12, more preferably 18, most preferably
30 25, 32, 40, or 50) or more amino acids conjugated to each other, including polypeptides that are isolated from a natural source or that are synthesized. In certain aspects longer polypeptides are preferred, such as those with 100, 200, 300, 400, or more contiguous amino acids of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:10,

SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:16, SEQ ID NO:17 or SEQ ID NO:18.

The isolated polypeptides of the present invention are unique in the sense that they are not found in a pure or separated state in nature. Use of the term "isolated" indicates that a naturally occurring sequence has been removed from its normal cellular environment. Thus, the sequence may be in a cell-free solution or placed in a different cellular environment. The term does not imply that the sequence is the only amino acid chain present, but that it is essentially free (about 90-95% pure at least) of no-amino acid-based material naturally associated with it.

By the use of the term "enriched" in reference to a polypeptide is meant that the specific amino acid sequence constitutes a significantly higher fraction (2-5 fold) of the total amino acid sequences present in the cells or solution of interest than in normal or diseased cells or in the cells from which the sequence was taken. This could be caused by a person by preferential reduction in the amount of other amino acid sequences present, or by a preferential increase in the amount of the specific amino acid sequence of interest, or by a combination of the two. However, it should be noted that enriched does not imply that there are no other amino acid sequences present, just that the relative amount of the sequence of interest has been significantly increased. The term significant here is used to indicate that the level of increase is useful to the person making such an increase, and generally means an increase relative to other amino acid sequences of about at least 2-fold, more preferably at least 5- to 10-fold or even more. The term also does not imply that there is no amino acid sequence from other sources. The other source of amino acid sequences may, for example, comprise amino acid sequence encoded by a yeast or bacterial genome, or a cloning vector such as pUC19. The term is meant to cover only those situations in which man has intervened to increase the proportion of the desired amino acid sequence.

It is also advantageous for some purposes that an amino acid sequence be in purified form. The term "purified" in reference to a polypeptide does not require absolute purity (such as a homogeneous preparation); instead, it represents an indication
5 that the sequence is relatively purer than in the natural environment. Compared to the natural level this level should be at least 2-5 fold greater (e.g., in terms of mg/mL). Purification of at least one order of magnitude, preferably two or three orders, and more preferably four or five orders of
10 magnitude is expressly contemplated. The substance is preferably free of substances present in its natural environment at a functionally significant level, for example, 90%, 95%, or 99% pure.

In preferred embodiments, the polypeptide is a fragment of
15 the protein encoded by the full length amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:16, SEQ ID NO:17, or SEQ ID NO:18. Preferably, the Yia operon polypeptide contains at least 12, 32, 75, 90, 105, 120, 150, 200, 250, 300 or 350 contiguous
20 amino acids set forth in the full-length amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10; at least 30, 75, 90, 105, 120, 150, 200, 250, 300 or 350 contiguous amino acids set forth in the full-length amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:11; at least 5, 12, 32, 75, 90, 105, 120, 150, 200, 250, 300 or 350 contiguous amino acids set forth
25 in the full-length amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:13, or SEQ ID NO:14; at least 17, 32, 75, 90, 105, 120, 150, 200, 250, 300 or 350 contiguous amino acids set forth in the full-length amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:17, or SEQ ID NO:18; at least 11, 32, 75, 90, 105, 120, 150, 200, 250,
30 300 or 350 contiguous amino acids set forth in the full-length amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:16, or a functional derivative thereof.

The polypeptide can be isolated from a natural source by methods well-known in the art. The natural source may be
35 protozoal, eukaryotic, or prokaryotic, and the polypeptide may be

synthesized using an automated polypeptide synthesizer. Preferably, the polypeptide is isolated, enriched, or purified from bacteria, most preferably *Klebsiella oxytoca*.

In some embodiments the invention includes one or more
5 recombinant Yia operon-related polypeptides. By "recombinant Yia operon-related polypeptide" is meant a polypeptide produced by recombinant DNA techniques such that it is distinct from a naturally occurring polypeptide either in its location (e.g., present in a different cell or tissue than found in nature),
10 purity or structure. Generally, such a recombinant polypeptide will be present in a cell in an amount different from that normally observed in nature.

In a sixth aspect, the invention features an antibody (e.g., a monoclonal or polyclonal antibody) having specific binding
15 affinity to a Yia operon-related polypeptide or a Yia operon-related polypeptide fragment. In preferred embodiments, the yia operon-related polypeptide is selected from the group consisting of YiaJ, YiaK, YiaL, ORF1, YiaX2, LyxK, YiaQ, YiaR, and YiaS.

By "specific binding affinity" is meant that the antibody
20 binds to the target Yia operon-related polypeptide with greater affinity than it binds to other polypeptides under specified conditions. Antibodies or antibody fragments are polypeptides which contain regions that can bind other polypeptides. The term "specific binding affinity" describes an antibody that binds to
25 a Yia operon polypeptide with greater affinity than it binds to other polypeptides under specified conditions.

The term "polyclonal" refers to antibodies that are heterogeneous populations of antibody molecules derived from the sera of animals immunized with an antigen or an antigenic functional derivative thereof. For the production of polyclonal
30 antibodies, various host animals may be immunized by injection with the antigen. Various adjuvants may be used to increase the immunological response, depending on the host species.

"Monoclonal antibodies" are substantially homogenous
35 populations of antibodies to a particular antigen. They may be

obtained by any technique which provides for the production of antibody molecules by continuous cell lines in culture. Monoclonal antibodies may be obtained by methods known to those skilled in the art (Kohler et al., Nature 256:495-497, 1975, and
5 U.S. Patent No. 4,376,110, both of which are hereby incorporated by reference herein in their entirety including any figures, tables, or drawings).

The term "antibody fragment" refers to a portion of an antibody, often the hypervariable region and portions of the
10 surrounding heavy and light chains, that displays specific binding affinity for a particular molecule. A hypervariable region is a portion of an antibody that physically binds to the polypeptide target.

Antibodies or antibody fragments having specific binding
15 affinity to a Yia operon-related polypeptide of the invention may be used in methods for detecting the presence and/or amount of Yia operon polypeptide in a sample by probing the sample with the antibody under conditions suitable for Yia operon-related-antibody immunocomplex formation and detecting the presence
20 and/or amount of the antibody conjugated to the Yia operon-related polypeptide. Diagnostic kits for performing such methods may be constructed to include antibodies or antibody fragments specific for the Yia operon-related polypeptide as well as a conjugate of a binding partner of the antibodies or the
25 antibodies themselves.

An antibody or antibody fragment with specific binding affinity to a Yia operon-related polypeptide of the invention can be isolated, enriched, or purified from a prokaryotic or eukaryotic organism. Routine methods known to those skilled in
30 the art enable production of antibodies or antibody fragments, in both prokaryotic and eukaryotic organisms. Purification, enrichment, and isolation of antibodies, which are polypeptide molecules, are described above.

Antibodies having specific binding affinity to a Yia operon-
35 related polypeptide of the invention may be used in methods for

detecting the presence and/or amount of Yia operon-related polypeptide in a sample by contacting the sample with the antibody under conditions such that an immunocomplex forms and detecting the presence and/or amount of the antibody conjugated to the Yia operon-related polypeptide. Diagnostic kits for performing such methods may be constructed to include a first container containing the antibody and a second container having a conjugate of a binding partner of the antibody and a label, such as, for example, a radioisotope. The diagnostic kit may also include notification of an FDA approved use and instructions therefor.

In a seventh aspect, the invention features a hybridoma that produces an antibody having specific binding affinity to a Yia operon-related polypeptide or a Yia operon-related polypeptide fragment. By "hybridoma" is meant an immortalized cell line that is capable of secreting an antibody, for example an antibody to a Yia operon-related polypeptide of the invention. In preferred embodiments, the antibody to the Yia operon-related polypeptide comprises a sequence of amino acids that is able to specifically bind a Yia operon-related polypeptide of the invention.

In an eighth aspect, the invention features a Yia operon-related polypeptide binding agent able to bind to a Yia operon-related polypeptide. The binding agent is preferably a purified antibody that recognizes an epitope present on a Yia operon-related polypeptide of the invention. Other binding agents include molecules that bind to Yia operon-related polypeptides and analogous molecules which bind to a Yia operon-related polypeptide. Such binding agents may be identified by using assays that measure Yia operon-related binding partner activity, such as those that measure growth or ascorbate metabolism.

The invention also features a method for screening for other organisms containing a Yia operon-related polypeptide of the invention or an equivalent sequence. The method involves identifying the novel polypeptide in other organisms using techniques that are routine and standard in the art, such as

those described herein for identifying the Yia operon-related polypeptide of the invention or others standard in the art (e.g., cloning, Southern or Northern blot analysis, in situ hybridization, PCR amplification, etc.).

5 A ninth aspect of the invention features a method for identifying a substance that converts a source compound to a target compound, comprising: contacting a cell with nucleic acid, where the nucleic acid expresses a product that converts a source compound into a target compound, and where the cell
10 expresses one or more proteins which in the presence of the target compound provide a detectable signal; contacting the cell with a test substance; and monitoring the detectable signal, where the detectable signal indicates the presence of the substance.

15 In preferred embodiments of the method for identifying a substance that converts a source compound to a target compound, the substance is selected from the group consisting of antibodies, small organic molecules, peptidomimetics, and natural products. In other preferred embodiments, the detectable signal
20 is selected from a group consisting of growth, fluorescence, luminescence, and color. Preferably, the detectable signal is growth, and the target compound is metabolizable to an element selected from the group consisting of carbon, nitrogen, sulfur, and phosphorous, most preferably carbon. Alternatively, the
25 target compound is metabolizable to an essential nutrient. In still other preferred embodiments of the invention, the source compound is selected from the group consisting of 2-KLG, 2,5-DKG, L-IA, L-GuA, and glucose.

In other highly preferred embodiments of the method for
30 identifying a substance that converts a source compound to a target compound, the one or more proteins are one or more Yia operon-related polypeptides. Preferably, the Yia operon further comprises a vector or promoter effective to initiate transcription in a host cell, and most preferably the vector or

promoter comprises the *trp-lac* hybrid promoter, the *lacO* operator, and the *lacI^r* repressor gene.

A tenth aspect of the invention features a method for detecting the presence, absence, or amount of a compound in a sample comprising: contacting the sample with a cell, where the cell expresses one or more genes encoding one or more proteins that in the presence of the compound provide a detectable signal that indicates the presence, absence, or amount of said compound. A schematic of an example of a preferred embodiment of the method is shown in Fig. 13. In preferred embodiments, the compound is ascorbate and the detectable signal is selected from a group consisting of growth, fluorescence, luminescence, and color. In other preferred embodiments, the one or more genes comprises *yiaJ*, and preferably further comprises a promoter transcriptionally linked to a reporter gene. Preferably, *YiaJ* is naturally expressed in the cell, or the cell has been genetically manipulated to express *YiaJ*. Preferably the reporter gene has a promoter transcriptionally linked and the expression of the reporter gene is regulated by the binding of *YiaJ* to the promoter. The binding of *YiaJ* to the promoter is preferably regulated by the presence or absence of ascorbate. Preferably the cell is a bacteria, and most preferably *Klebsiella oxytoca*.

An eleventh aspect of the invention features an isolated, purified, or enriched nucleic acid molecule encoding *YiaJ* and a reporter gene. Preferably, the nucleic acid molecule further comprises a promoter transcriptionally linked to a reporter gene. Preferably the reporter gene is regulated by the binding of *YiaJ* to the promoter. The binding of *YiaJ* to the promoter is preferably regulated by the presence or absence of ascorbate. In preferred embodiments, the nucleic acid molecule further comprises a vector or promoter effective to initiate transcription in a host cell.

A twelfth aspect of the invention features a recombinant cell comprising the nucleic acid molecule described in the eleventh aspect of the invention, above.

Preferred embodiments of this aspect of the invention feature a recombinant cell for detecting the presence, absence, or amount of a compound in a sample, where the cell expresses one or more genes encoding one or more proteins that in the presence of the compound provide a detectable signal, where the signal indicates the presence, absence, or amount of the compound. In preferred embodiments, the detectable signal is selected from a group consisting of growth, fluorescence, luminescence, and color.

10 In other preferred embodiments of the recombinant cell for detecting the presence, absence, or amount of a compound in a sample, the one or more genes comprises *yiaJ*, and further comprises a promoter transcriptionally linked to a reporter gene. Preferably, the expression of the reporter gene is regulated by
15 the binding of YiaJ to the promoter. Preferably, *yiaJ* is naturally expressed in the recombinant cell, or the cell has been genetically manipulated to express *yiaJ*. The recombinant cell is preferably a bacteria, and more preferably *Klebsiella oxytoca*.

A thirteenth aspect of the invention features a method of
20 selection for one or more nucleic acid sequences encoding a metabolic pathway from a source compound to a target compound comprising: (1) identifying an organism that metabolizes a target compound to provide an essential element; (2) identifying one or more genes responsible for the metabolism of the target compound
25 to the essential element; (3) expressing the one or more genes under the control of an inducible promoter, whereby the target compound is metabolized only in the presence of an inducer and not in the absence of the inducer; (4) expressing nucleic acid sequences potentially encoding the metabolic pathway in the
30 recipient organism; and (5) selecting the recipient organism for growth in the presence of the source compound in the absence of the target compound and in the presence of the inducer, where growth on the source compound in the absence of the target compound and in the presence of the inducer indicates the
35 presence of the nucleic acid sequence.

In preferred embodiments of the method of selection, the essential element is selected from the group consisting of carbon, phosphorous, nitrogen, and sulfur, and most preferably is carbon.

5 In other preferred embodiments, the method of selection further comprises the transfer of the one or more genes to a highly genetically manipulatable recipient organism, such that the recipient organism metabolizes the target compound to provide an essential element.

10 By a "highly genetically manipulatable recipient organism" is meant an organism, preferably single-celled, more preferably bacteria, and most preferably *Klebsiella oxytoca*, that can be manipulated by the standard genetic techniques, including but not limited to, transfection, selection in selective media, growth in
15 culture.

The summary of the invention described above is not limiting and other features and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the following detailed description of the invention, and from the claims.

20 Description Of The Figures

Figure 1 shows a physical map of the *yiaK-S* operon, which includes the open reading frames *yiaK*, *yiaL*, *orf1*, *yiaX2*, *lyxK*, *yiaQ*, *yiaR*, and *yia*, and its putative regulator, *yiaJ*, compared with the *E. coli yiaK-S* operon, which includes the open reading
25 frames *yiaK*, *yiaL*, *yiaM*, *yiaN*, *yiaO*, *lyxK*, *yiaQ*, *yiaR*, and *yiaS*, and its putative regulator *yiaJ*.

Figures 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, 2E, and 2F show the nucleic acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:19) and translated amino acid sequences of the open reading frames of the *yia* operon and its putative
30 regulator, *yiaJ*.

Figure 3 shows a multiple sequence alignment of *YiaJ*-Ko (SEQ ID NO:10), *YiaJ*-Ec (SEQ ID NO:20), and *YiaJ*-Hi (SEQ ID NO:21). Identical sequences among the three proteins are indicated by shading.

Figure 4 shows a multiple sequence alignment of YiaK-Ko (SEQ ID NO:11), YiaK-Ec (SEQ ID NO:22), and YiaK-Hi (SEQ ID NO:23). Identical sequences among the three proteins are indicated by shading.

5 Figure 5 shows a multiple sequence alignment of YiaJ-Ko (SEQ ID NO:12), YiaL-Ec (SEQ ID NO:24), and YhcH-Hi (SEQ ID NO:25). Identical sequences among the three proteins are indicated by shading.

10 Figure 6 shows a multiple sequence alignment of LyxK-Ko (SEQ ID NO:15), LyxK-Ec (SEQ ID NO:26), and LyxK-Hi (SEQ ID NO:27). Identical sequences among the three proteins are indicated by shading.

15 Figure 7 shows a multiple sequence alignment of YiaQ-Ko (SEQ ID NO:16), YiaQ-Ec (SEQ ID NO: 28), and YiaQ-Hi (SEQ ID NO:29). Identical sequences among the three proteins are indicated by shading.

20 Figure 8 shows a multiple sequence alignment of YiaR-Ko (SEQ ID NO:17), YiaR-Ec (SEQ ID NO:30), and YiaR-Hi (SEQ ID NO:31). Identical sequences among the three proteins are indicated by shading.

Figure 9 shows a multiple sequence alignment of YiaS-Ko (SEQ ID NO:18), YiaS-Ec (SEQ ID NO:32), and YiaS-Hi (SEQ ID NO:33). Identical sequences among the three proteins are indicated by shading.

25 Figure 10 shows a schematic of the construction of the Tester Strain. The plasmid pMG125 is shown which comprises: (i) a chloramphenicol resistance marker (*cat*); (ii) the thermosensitive origin of replication from plasmid pHO1 (*pHO1 rep (t^s)*); (iii) a 0.8 kb fragment containing the 5' region of the *yiaJ* gene and its promoter sequences; (iv) the spectinomycin resistance marker (*spc*); (v) the *lacI^q-lacO-trc* promoter fragment; and (vi) a 1 kb fragment containing the 5' end of *yiaK*, including its ribosome binding site for translation initiation while excluding the promoter sequences of the *yiaK-S* operon. The recombinant
30 plasmid pMG125 was introduced into *K. oxytoca* wild type strain
35

VJSK009 by transformation at 30 °C, the permissive temperature for pMAK705 replication. Chromosomal integration of the pMG125 insert into VJSK009 was achieved by double crossover at the *yiaJ-K* locus such that the endogenous promoter of the *yiaK-S* operon was replaced with the inducible *lacI^q-trc* promoter system in the resulting recombinant cell, MGK003.

Figure 11 shows a schematic representation of a general example of a metabolic selection process. Briefly, genetic material, isolated from microbes, is incorporated into a Tester Strain and the gene(s) of interest selected for by growth on "S". The gene(s) of interest will catalyze the conversion of "S" to "T" in the Tester Strain, thereby allowing growth on "S".

Figure 12 shows a schematic representation of a more specific example of metabolic selection process, in which "S" is 2-KLG and "T" is AsA. In this case, the gene(s) of interest are those that catalyze the conversion of 2-KLG to AsA.

Figure 13, part A shows a theoretical model for AsA-dependent activation of the *yiaK-S* operon. Based on transcriptional analyses, the YiaJ regulatory protein is thought to activate transcription of the *yiaK-S* AsA catabolic operon in response to AsA present in the medium. However, the inventors do not wish to be held to this interpretation of the data.

Figure 13, part B shows a schematic representation of a whole-cell reporter system for AsA sensing. The *yiaK-S* promoter region (*P_{yia}*) is fused to the Green-Fluorescent-Protein (GFP) gene (or to *lux* or other reporter genes), and the fusion is integrated into the chromosome of an indicator strain, which also contains the YiaJ regulator. In the presence of AsA, YiaJ is stimulated and activates transcription of the *yia-GFP* fusion, thereby conferring an easily detectable GFP-positive or fluorescent phenotype.

Detailed Description Of The Invention

The instant invention is based in part on the use of a metabolic selection strategy that uses a recombinant DNA

selection procedure to identify enzymatic pathways for the conversion of a source compound to a target compound. This technique allows at least a million-fold increase in the discovery rate over classical biochemical screening approaches, and allows testing of the 99% of the environmental microbes that are currently not able to be cultured in the laboratory.

The general process involves the creation/ identification of an easily genetically-manipulatable organism containing an inducible signal, such that the signal is activated when a target compound is metabolized, followed by the screening of nucleic acid in this organism to identify genes which metabolize a source compound to the target compound (Figs. 11 and 12)

In a specific embodiment, the process involves three steps (1) the identification of an organism capable of metabolizing the target compound to carbon and energy, and the transfer of this metabolic pathway to a highly genetically manipulatable organism, e.g. *Escherichia coli* or *Bacillus subtilis*, with the result that the recipient now uses the target compound for growth; (2) placing the expression of the pathway under the control of an inducible promoter, whereby the target compound is metabolized in the presence of an inducer and not in its absence; and (3) cloning genes, which are to be tested for their ability to metabolize the source compound, into the recipient, and selecting for growth on the source compound in the presence of the inducer but in the absence of the target compound.

Once positive organisms are identified in the above selection scheme by growth in the presence of inducer, the organisms are further screened for their ability to grow in the absence of the inducer. No growth in the absence of the inducer indicates that the metabolism of the source compound proceeds via the target compound. Thus, the nucleic acid probably encodes an enzymatic pathway for the conversion of the source compound to the target compound.

Growth in the absence of the inducer indicates that metabolism of the source compound to the essential element or

factor does not require prior conversion to the target compound, rather it may proceed directly, or through an intermediate, to the essential element or factor. When conversion directly to the target compound is the desired result, further work is necessary
5 to obtain the desired genes. methods of obtaining the desired genes include: re-selection of DNA from other sources; random mutation of the DNA followed by re-selection; knocking out (deleting or blocking the expression of genes by methods well-known in the art) the genes that allow the direct conversion to
10 the essential element or factor or from an intermediate to the essential element or factor followed by re-selection; etc. In one preferred embodiment, expression of the genes that allow the direct, or partially direct, conversion to the essential factor are knocked out or their expression blocked, thereby "forcing"
15 the conversion to the essential element through the target compound. This will be effective if a pathway through the target compound existed, but was thermodynamically unfavorable, for example.

Alternatively, if the intermediate is freely
20 interconvertable with the desired target compound as well as to the essential element, growth in the absence of the inducer may be an acceptable outcome, or even desirable. By "freely interconvertable" is meant that an enzymatic pathway is present to allow the intermediate to be converted to the target. The
25 interconvertability of the compounds would also be determined using the methods described above for obtaining a pathway directly to the target compound.

Under some circumstances, selection of a pathway directly, or through an intermediate, to the essential element or factor
30 rather than to the target compound, is a preferred result. For example, under circumstances where the desired target compound is not one that can be used for direct selection (e.g. does not cross membranes or is rapidly broken down) a "surrogate target" might have to be used. A surrogate target refers to one that is
35 used for selection, but is not the most highly desired target. In

this embodiment, the target would preferably be on the pathway of conversion of the surrogate target to the essential element.

I. Functional Derivatives

Provided herein are functional derivatives of a polypeptide
5 or nucleic acid of the invention. By "functional derivative" is
meant a "chemical derivative," "fragment," or "variant," of the
polypeptide or nucleic acid of the invention, which terms are
defined below. A functional derivative retains at least a
portion of the function of the protein, for example reactivity
10 with an antibody specific for the protein, enzymatic activity or
binding activity mediated through noncatalytic domains, which
permits its utility in accordance with the present invention. It
is well known in the art that due to the degeneracy of the
genetic code numerous different nucleic acid sequences can code
15 for the same amino acid sequence. Equally, it is also well
known in the art that conservative changes in amino acid can be
made to arrive at a protein or polypeptide which retains the
functionality of the original. In both cases, all permutations
are intended to be covered by this disclosure.

20 Also included with "functional derivatives" of the
polypeptides, in particular, of the invention are "chemical
derivatives". A "chemical derivative" contains additional
chemical moieties not normally a part of the protein. Covalent
modifications of the protein or peptides are included within the
25 scope of this invention. Such modifications may be introduced
into the molecule by reacting targeted amino acid residues of the
peptide with an organic derivatizing agent that is capable of
reacting with selected side chains or terminal residues, for
example, as described below.

30 Cysteinyll residues most commonly are reacted with alpha-
haloacetates (and corresponding amines), such as chloroacetic
acid or chloroacetamide, to give carboxymethyl or carboxy-
amidomethyl derivatives. Cysteinyll residues also are derivatized
by reaction with bromotrifluoroacetone, chloroacetyl phosphate,

N-alkylmaleimides, 3-nitro-2-pyridyl disulfide, methyl 2-pyridyl disulfide, p-chloromercuribenzoate, 2-chloromercuri-4-nitro-phenol, or chloro-7-nitrobenzo-2-oxa-1,3-diazole.

Histidyl residues are derivatized by reaction with
5 diethylprocarbonate at pH 5.5-7.0 because this agent is relatively specific for the histidyl side chain. Para-bromophenacyl bromide also is useful; the reaction is preferably performed in 0.1 M sodium cacodylate at pH 6.0.

Lysinyl and amino terminal residues are reacted with
10 succinic or other carboxylic acid anhydrides. Derivatization with these agents has the effect of reversing the charge of the lysinyl residues. Other suitable reagents for derivatizing primary amine containing residues include imidoesters such as methyl picolinimide; pyridoxal phosphate; pyridoxal; chloro-
15 borohydride; trinitrobenzenesulfonic acid; O-methylisourea; 2,4 pentanedione; and transaminase-catalyzed reaction with glyoxylate.

Arginyl residues are modified by reaction with one or several conventional reagents, among them phenylglyoxal, 2,3-
20 butanedione, 1,2-cyclohexanedione, and ninhydrin. Derivatization of arginine residues requires that the reaction be performed in alkaline conditions because of the high pK_a of the guanidine functional group. Furthermore, these reagents may react with the groups of lysine as well as the arginine alpha-amino group.

25 Tyrosyl residues are well-known targets of modification for introduction of spectral labels by reaction with aromatic diazonium compounds or tetranitromethane. Most commonly, N-acetylimidazol and tetranitromethane are used to form O-acetyl tyrosyl species and 3-nitro derivatives, respectively.

30 Carboxyl side groups (aspartyl or glutamyl) are selectively modified by reaction with carbodiimide ($R'-N-C-N-R'$) such as 1-cyclohexyl-3-(2-morpholinyl(4-ethyl) carbodiimide or 1-ethyl-3-(4-azonia-4,4-dimethylpentyl) carbodiimide. Furthermore, aspartyl and glutamyl residue are converted to asparaginy and
35 glutaminy residues by reaction with ammonium ions.

Glutaminy and asparaginy residues are frequently deamidated to the corresponding glutamyl and aspartyl residues. Alternatively, these residues are deamidated under mildly acidic conditions. Either form of these residues falls within the scope
5 of this invention.

Derivatization with bifunctional agents is useful, for example, for cross-linking the component peptides of the protein to each other or to other proteins in a complex to a water-insoluble support matrix or to other macromolecular carriers.
10 Commonly used cross-linking agents include, for example, 1,1-bis(diazoacetyl)-2-phenylethane, glutaraldehyde, N-hydroxy-succinimide esters, for example, esters with 4-azidosalicylic acid, homobifunctional imidoesters, including disuccinimidyl esters such as 3,3'-dithiobis(succinimidylpropionate), and
15 bifunctional maleimides such as bis-N-maleimido-1,8-octane. Derivatizing agents such as methyl-3-[p-azidophenyl] dithiol-propioimide yield photo-activatable intermediates that are capable of forming crosslinks in the presence of light. Alternatively, reactive water-insoluble matrices such as cyanogen
20 bromide-activated carbohydrates and the reactive substrates described in U.S. Patent Nos. 3,969,287; 3,691,016; 4,195,128; 4,247,642; 4,229,537; and 4,330,440 are employed for protein immobilization.

Other modifications include hydroxylation of proline and
25 lysine, phosphorylation of hydroxyl groups of seryl or threonyl residues, methylation of the alpha-amino groups of lysine, arginine, and histidine side chains (Creighton, T.E., Proteins: Structure and Molecular Properties, W.H. Freeman & Co., San Francisco, pp. 79-86 (1983)), acetylation of the N-terminal
30 amine, and, in some instances, amidation of the C-terminal carboxyl groups.

Such derivatized moieties may improve the stability, solubility, absorption, biological half-life, and the like. The moieties may alternatively eliminate or attenuate any undesirable
35 side effect of the protein complex and the like. Moieties

capable of mediating such effects are disclosed, for example, in Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, 18th ed., Mack Publishing Co., Easton, PA (1990).

The term "fragment" is used to indicate a polypeptide
5 derived from the amino acid sequence of the proteins, of the
complexes having a length less than the full-length polypeptide
from which it has been derived. Such a fragment may, for
example, be produced by proteolytic cleavage of the full-length
protein. Preferably, the fragment is obtained recombinantly by
10 appropriately modifying the DNA sequence encoding the proteins to
delete one or more amino acids at one or more sites of the C-
terminus, N-terminus, and/or within the native sequence.
Fragments of a protein are useful for screening for compounds
that act to modulate enzyme activity, as described herein. It is
15 understood that such fragments may retain one or more
characterizing portions of the native complex. Examples of such
retained characteristics include: catalytic activity; substrate
specificity; interaction with other molecules in the intact cell;
regulatory functions; or binding with an antibody specific for
20 the native complex, or an epitope thereof.

Another functional derivative intended to be within the
scope of the present invention is a "variant" polypeptide which
either lacks one or more amino acids or contains additional or
substituted amino acids relative to the native polypeptide. The
25 variant may be derived from a naturally occurring complex
component by appropriately modifying the protein DNA coding
sequence to add, remove, and/or to modify codons for one or more
amino acids at one or more sites of the C-terminus, N-terminus,
and/or within the native sequence. It is understood that such
30 variants having added, substituted and/or additional amino acids
retain one or more characterizing portions of the native protein,
as described above.

A functional derivative of a protein with deleted, inserted
and/or substituted amino acid residues may be prepared using
35 standard techniques well-known to those of ordinary skill in the

art. For example, the modified components of the functional derivatives may be produced using site-directed mutagenesis techniques (as exemplified by Adelman et al., 1983, DNA 2:183) wherein nucleotides in the DNA coding the sequence are modified, and thereafter expressing this recombinant DNA in a prokaryotic or eukaryotic host cell, using techniques such as those described above. Alternatively, proteins with amino acid deletions, insertions and/or substitutions may be conveniently prepared by direct chemical synthesis, using methods well-known in the art. The functional derivatives of the proteins typically exhibit the same qualitative biological activity as the native proteins.

II. Nucleic Acid Probes, Methods, and Kits for Detection of Yia operon-related polypeptides

A nucleic acid probe of the present invention may be used to probe an appropriate chromosomal or cDNA library by usual hybridization methods to obtain other nucleic acid molecules of the present invention. A chromosomal DNA or cDNA library may be prepared from appropriate cells according to recognized methods in the art (cf. "Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual", second edition, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Sambrook, Fritsch, & Maniatis, eds., 1989).

In the alternative, chemical synthesis can be carried out in order to obtain nucleic acid probes having nucleotide sequences which correspond to N-terminal and C-terminal portions of the amino acid sequence of the polypeptide of interest. The synthesized nucleic acid probes may be used as primers in a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) carried out in accordance with recognized PCR techniques, essentially according to PCR Protocols, "A Guide to Methods and Applications", Academic Press, Michael, et al., eds., 1990, utilizing the appropriate chromosomal or cDNA library to obtain the fragment of the present invention.

One skilled in the art can readily design such probes based on the sequence disclosed herein using methods of computer

alignment and sequence analysis known in the art ("Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual", 1989, supra). The hybridization probes of the present invention can be labeled by standard labeling techniques such as with a radiolabel, enzyme label, 5 fluorescent label, biotin-avidin label, chemiluminescence, and the like. After hybridization, the probes may be visualized using known methods.

The nucleic acid probes of the present invention include RNA, as well as DNA probes, such probes being generated using 10 techniques known in the art. The nucleic acid probe may be immobilized on a solid support. Examples of such solid supports include, but are not limited to, plastics such as polycarbonate, complex carbohydrates such as agarose and sepharose, and acrylic resins, such as polyacrylamide and latex beads. Techniques for 15 coupling nucleic acid probes to such solid supports are well known in the art.

The test samples suitable for nucleic acid probing methods of the present invention include, for example, cells or nucleic acid extracts of cells, or biological fluids. The samples used 20 in the above-described methods will vary based on the assay format, the detection method and the nature of the tissues, cells or extracts to be assayed. Methods for preparing nucleic acid extracts of cells are well known in the art and can be readily adapted in order to obtain a sample which is compatible with the 25 method utilized.

One method of detecting the presence of nucleic acids of the invention in a sample comprises (a) contacting said sample with the above-described nucleic acid probe under conditions such that hybridization occurs, and (b) detecting the presence of said 30 probe bound to said nucleic acid molecule. One skilled in the art would select the nucleic acid probe according to techniques known in the art as described above. Samples to be tested include but should not be limited to RNA samples extracted from environmental samples.

A kit for detecting the presence of nucleic acids of the invention in a sample comprises at least one container means having disposed therein the above-described nucleic acid probe. The kit may further comprise other containers comprising one or
5 more of the following: wash reagents and reagents capable of detecting the presence of bound nucleic acid probe. Examples of detection reagents include, but are not limited to radiolabelled probes, enzymatic labeled probes (horseradish peroxidase, alkaline phosphatase), and affinity labeled probes (biotin,
10 avidin, or streptavidin). Preferably, the kit further comprises instructions for use.

In detail, a compartmentalized kit includes any kit in which reagents are contained in separate containers. Such containers include small glass containers, plastic containers or strips of
15 plastic or paper. Such containers allow the efficient transfer of reagents from one compartment to another compartment such that the samples and reagents are not cross-contaminated and the agents or solutions of each container can be added in a quantitative fashion from one compartment to another. Such
20 containers will include a container which will accept the test sample, a container which contains the probe or primers used in the assay, containers which contain wash reagents (such as phosphate buffered saline, Tris-buffers, and the like), and containers which contain the reagents used to detect the
25 hybridized probe, bound antibody, amplified product, or the like. One skilled in the art will readily recognize that the nucleic acid probes described in the present invention can readily be incorporated into one of the established kit formats which are well known in the art.

30 III. DNA Constructs Comprising Yia Operon-Related Nucleic Acid Molecules and Cells Containing These Constructs.

The present invention also relates to a recombinant DNA molecule comprising, 5' to 3', a promoter effective to initiate transcription in a host cell and the above-described nucleic acid

molecules. In addition, the present invention relates to a recombinant DNA molecule comprising a vector and an above-described nucleic acid molecule. The present invention also relates to a nucleic acid molecule comprising a transcriptional region functional in a cell, a sequence complementary to an RNA sequence encoding an amino acid sequence corresponding to the above-described polypeptide, and a transcriptional termination region functional in said cell. The above-described molecules may be isolated and/or purified DNA molecules.

The present invention also relates to a cell or organism that contains an above-described nucleic acid molecule and thereby is capable of expressing a polypeptide. The polypeptide may be purified from cells which have been altered to express the polypeptide. A cell is said to be "altered to express a desired polypeptide" when the cell, through genetic manipulation, is made to produce a protein which it normally does not produce or which the cell normally produces at lower levels. One skilled in the art can readily adapt procedures for introducing and expressing either genomic, cDNA, or synthetic sequences into either eukaryotic or prokaryotic cells.

A nucleic acid molecule, such as DNA, is said to be "capable of expressing" a polypeptide if it contains nucleotide sequences which contain transcriptional and translational regulatory information and such sequences are "operably linked" to nucleotide sequences which encode the polypeptide. An operable linkage is a linkage in which the regulatory DNA sequences and the DNA sequence sought to be expressed are connected in such a way as to permit gene sequence expression. The precise nature of the regulatory regions needed for gene sequence expression may vary from organism to organism, but shall in general include a promoter region which, in prokaryotes, contains both the promoter (which directs the initiation of RNA transcription) as well as the DNA sequences which, when transcribed into RNA, will signal synthesis initiation. Such regions will normally include those 5'-non-coding sequences involved with initiation of transcription

and translation, such as the TATA box, capping sequence, CAAT sequence, and the like.

If desired, the non-coding region 3' to the sequence encoding a Yia operon polypeptide of the invention may be
5 obtained by the above-described methods. This region may be retained for its transcriptional termination regulatory sequences, such as termination and polyadenylation. Thus, by retaining the 3'-region naturally contiguous to the DNA sequence encoding a polypeptide of the invention, the transcriptional
10 termination signals may be provided. Where the transcriptional termination signals are not satisfactorily functional in the expression host cell, then a 3' region functional in the host cell may be substituted.

Two DNA sequences (such as a promoter region sequence and a
15 sequence encoding a polypeptide of the invention) are said to be operably linked if the nature of the linkage between the two DNA sequences does not (1) result in the introduction of a frame-shift mutation, (2) interfere with the ability of the promoter region sequence to direct the transcription of a gene sequence
20 encoding a polypeptide of the invention, or (3) interfere with the ability of the gene sequence of a polypeptide of the invention to be transcribed by the promoter region sequence. Thus, a promoter region would be operably linked to a DNA sequence if the promoter were capable of effecting transcription
25 of that DNA sequence. Thus, to express a gene encoding a polypeptide of the invention, transcriptional and translational signals recognized by an appropriate host are necessary.

The present invention encompasses the expression of a gene encoding a polypeptide of the invention (or a functional
30 derivative thereof) in either prokaryotic or eukaryotic cells. Prokaryotic hosts are, generally, very efficient and convenient for the production of recombinant proteins and are, therefore, one type of preferred expression system for polypeptides of the invention. Prokaryotes most frequently are represented by

various strains of *E. coli*. However, other microbial strains may also be used, including other bacterial strains.

In prokaryotic systems, plasmid vectors that contain replication sites and control sequences derived from a species compatible with the host may be used. Examples of suitable plasmid vectors may include pBR322, pUC18, pUC19 and the like; suitable phage or bacteriophage vectors may include γ gt10, γ gt11 and the like; and suitable virus vectors may include pMAM-neo, pKRC and the like. Preferably, the selected vector of the present invention has the capacity to replicate in the selected host cell.

Recognized prokaryotic hosts include bacteria such as *E. coli*, *Bacillus*, *Streptomyces*, *Pseudomonas*, *Salmonella*, *Serratia*, *Klebsiella*, and the like. The prokaryotic host must be compatible with the replicon and control sequences in the expression plasmid.

To express a polypeptide of the invention (or a functional derivative thereof) in a prokaryotic cell, it is necessary to operably link the sequence encoding the polypeptide of the invention to a functional prokaryotic promoter. Such promoters may be either constitutive or, more preferably, regulatable (i.e., inducible or derepressible). Examples of constitutive promoters include the *int* promoter of bacteriophage λ , the *bla* promoter of the β -lactamase gene sequence of pBR322, and the *cat* promoter of the chloramphenicol acetyl transferase gene sequence of pPR325, and the like. Examples of inducible prokaryotic promoters include the major right and left promoters of bacteriophage λ (P_L and P_R), the *trp*, *recA*, *lacZ*, *lacI*, and *gal* promoters of *E. coli*, the α -amylase (Ulmanen et al., J. Bacteriol. 162:176-182, 1985) and the ζ -28-specific promoters of *B. subtilis* (Gilman et al., Gene Sequence 32:11-20, 1984), the promoters of the bacteriophages of *Bacillus* (Gryczan, In: The Molecular Biology of the Bacilli, Academic Press, Inc., NY, 1982), and *Streptomyces* promoters (Ward et al., Mol. Gen. Genet. 203:468-478, 1986). Prokaryotic promoters are reviewed by Glick

(Ind. Microbiot. 1:277-282, 1987), Cenatiempo (Biochimie 68:505-516, 1986), and Gottesman (Ann. Rev. Genet. 18:415-442, 1984).

Proper expression in a prokaryotic cell also requires the presence of a ribosome-binding site upstream of the gene sequence-encoding sequence. Such ribosome-binding sites are disclosed, for example, by Gold et al. (Ann. Rev. Microbiol. 35:365-404, 1981). The selection of control sequences, expression vectors, transformation methods, and the like, are dependent on the type of host cell used to express the gene. As used herein, "cell", "cell line", and "cell culture" may be used interchangeably and all such designations include progeny. Thus, the terms "transformants" or "transformed cells" include the primary subject cell and cultures derived therefrom, without regard to the number of transfers. It is also understood that all progeny may not be precisely identical in DNA content, due to deliberate or inadvertent mutations. However, as long as mutant progeny have the same functionality as that of the originally transformed cell, they are considered to be the same cell or cell-line.

Host cells which may be used in the expression systems of the present invention are not strictly limited, provided that they are suitable for use in the expression of the polypeptide of interest. Transcriptional initiation regulatory signals may be selected which allow for repression or activation, so that expression of the gene sequences can be modulated. Of interest are regulatory signals which are temperature-sensitive so that by varying the temperature, expression can be repressed or initiated, or are subject to chemical (such as metabolite) regulation.

A nucleic acid molecule encoding a polypeptide of the invention and an operably linked promoter may be introduced into a recipient prokaryotic or eukaryotic cell either as a nonreplicating DNA or RNA molecule, which may either be a linear molecule or a closed covalent circular molecule. Alternatively, permanent expression may occur through the integration of the

introduced DNA sequence into the host chromosome or as a circular plasmid.

A vector may be employed which is capable of integrating the desired gene sequences into the host cell chromosome. Cells
5 which have stably integrated the introduced DNA into their chromosomes can be selected by also introducing one or more markers which allow for selection of host cells which contain the expression vector. The marker may provide for prototrophy to an auxotrophic host, biocide resistance, e.g., antibiotics, or heavy
10 metals, such as copper, or the like. The selectable marker gene sequence can either be directly linked to the DNA gene sequences to be expressed, or introduced into the same cell by co-transfection. Additional elements may also be needed for optimal synthesis of mRNA. These elements may include splice signals, as
15 well as transcription promoters, enhancers, and termination signals. cDNA expression vectors incorporating such elements include those described by Okayama (Mol. Cell. Biol. 3:280-289, 1983).

The introduced nucleic acid molecule can be incorporated
20 into a plasmid or viral vector capable of autonomous replication in the recipient host. Any of a wide variety of vectors may be employed for this purpose. Factors of importance in selecting a particular plasmid or viral vector include: the ease with which recipient cells that contain the vector may be recognized and
25 selected from those recipient cells which do not contain the vector; the number of copies of the vector which are desired in a particular host; and whether it is desirable to be able to "shuttle" the vector between host cells of different species.

Preferred prokaryotic vectors include plasmids such as those
30 capable of replication in *E. coli* (such as, for example, pBR322, ColE1, pSC101, pACYC 184, π VX; "Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual", 1989, supra). *Bacillus* plasmids include pC194, pC221, pT127, and the like (Gryczan, In: The Molecular Biology of the Bacilli, Academic Press, NY, pp. 307-329, 1982). Suitable
35 *Streptomyces* plasmids include p1J101 (Kendall et al., J.

Bacteriol. 169:4177-4183, 1987), and streptomyces bacteriophages such as ϕ C31 (Chater et al., In: Sixth International Symposium on Actinomycetales Biology, Akademiai Kiado, Budapest, Hungary, pp. 45-54, 1986). *Pseudomonas* plasmids are reviewed by John et al. (Rev. Infect. Dis. 8:693-704, 1986), and Izaki (Jpn. J. Bacteriol. 33:729-742, 1978).

Once the vector or nucleic acid molecule containing the construct(s) has been prepared for expression, the DNA construct(s) may be introduced into an appropriate host cell by any of a variety of suitable means, i.e., transformation, transfection, conjugation, protoplast fusion, electroporation, particle gun technology, calcium phosphate-precipitation, direct microinjection, and the like. After the introduction of the vector, recipient cells are grown in a selective medium, which selects for the growth of vector-containing cells. Expression of the cloned gene(s) results in the production of a polypeptide of the invention, or fragments thereof. This can take place in the transformed cells as such, or following the induction of these cells to differentiate (for example, by administration of bromodeoxyuracil to neuroblastoma cells or the like). A variety of incubation conditions can be used to form the peptide of the present invention. The most preferred conditions are those which mimic physiological conditions.

V. Antibodies, Hybridomas, Methods of Use and Kits for Detection of Yia Operon-Related polypeptides

The present invention relates to an antibody having binding affinity to a polypeptide of the invention. The polypeptide may have the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:16, SEQ ID NO:17, SEQ ID NO:18, or a functional derivative thereof, or at least 6 contiguous amino acids thereof (preferably, at least 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, or 40 contiguous amino acids thereof).

The present invention also relates to an antibody having specific binding affinity to a polypeptide of the invention. Such an antibody may be isolated by comparing its binding affinity to a polypeptide of the invention with its binding
5 affinity to other polypeptides. Those which bind selectively to a polypeptide of the invention would be chosen for use in methods requiring a distinction between a polypeptide of the invention and other polypeptides. Such methods could include, but should not be limited to, the identification of other cells expressing
10 the polypeptides of the invention.

The polypeptides of the present invention can be used in a variety of procedures and methods, such as for the generation of antibodies, for use in identifying pharmaceutical compositions, and for selection of other enzymatic pathways.

15 The polypeptides of the present invention can be used to produce antibodies or hybridomas. One skilled in the art will recognize that if an antibody is desired, such a peptide could be generated as described herein and used as an immunogen. The antibodies of the present invention include monoclonal and
20 polyclonal antibodies, as well fragments of these antibodies.

The present invention also relates to a hybridoma which produces the above-described monoclonal antibody, or binding fragment thereof. A hybridoma is an immortalized cell line which is capable of secreting a specific monoclonal antibody.

25 In general, techniques for preparing monoclonal antibodies and hybridomas are well known in the art (Campbell, "Monoclonal Antibody Technology: Laboratory Techniques in Biochemistry and Molecular Biology," Elsevier Science Publishers, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 1984; St. Groth et al., J. Immunol. Methods 35:1-21,
30 1980). Any animal (mouse, rabbit, and the like) which is known to produce antibodies can be immunized with the selected polypeptide. Methods for immunization are well known in the art. Such methods include subcutaneous or intraperitoneal injection of the polypeptide. One skilled in the art will recognize that the
35 amount of polypeptide used for immunization will vary based on

the animal which is immunized, the antigenicity of the polypeptide and the site of injection.

The polypeptide may be modified or administered in an adjuvant in order to increase the peptide antigenicity. Methods
5 of increasing the antigenicity of a polypeptide are well known in the art. Such procedures include coupling the antigen with a heterologous protein (such as globulin or β -galactosidase) or through the inclusion of an adjuvant during immunization.

For monoclonal antibodies, spleen cells from the immunized
10 animals are removed, fused with myeloma cells, such as SP2/0-Ag14 myeloma cells, and allowed to become monoclonal antibody producing hybridoma cells. Any one of a number of methods well known in the art can be used to identify the hybridoma cell which produces an antibody with the desired characteristics. These
15 include screening the hybridomas with an ELISA assay, western blot analysis, or radioimmunoassay (Lutz et al., Exp. Cell Res. 175:109-124, 1988). Hybridomas secreting the desired antibodies are cloned and the class and subclass are determined using procedures known in the art (Campbell, "Monoclonal Antibody
20 Technology: Laboratory Techniques in Biochemistry and Molecular Biology", supra, 1984).

For polyclonal antibodies, antibody-containing antisera is isolated from the immunized animal and is screened for the presence of antibodies with the desired specificity using one of
25 the above-described procedures. The above-described antibodies may be detectably labeled. Antibodies can be detectably labeled through the use of radioisotopes, affinity labels (such as biotin, avidin, and the like), enzymatic labels (such as horse radish peroxidase, alkaline phosphatase, and the like)
30 fluorescent labels (such as FITC or rhodamine, and the like), paramagnetic atoms, and the like. Procedures for accomplishing such labeling are well-known in the art, for example, see Stemberger et al., J. Histochem. Cytochem. 18:315, 1970; Bayer et al., Meth. Enzym. 62:308-, 1979; Engval et al., Immunol.
35 109:129-, 1972; Goding, J. Immunol._Meth. 13:215-, 1976. The

labeled antibodies of the present invention can be used for *in vitro*, *in vivo*, and *in situ* assays to identify cells or tissues which express a specific peptide.

The above-described antibodies may also be immobilized on a solid support. Examples of such solid supports include plastics such as polycarbonate, complex carbohydrates such as agarose and sepharose, acrylic resins such as polyacrylamide and latex beads. Techniques for coupling antibodies to such solid supports are well known in the art (Weir et al., "Handbook of Experimental Immunology" 4th Ed., Blackwell Scientific Publications, Oxford, England, Chapter 10, 1986; Jacoby et al., Meth. Enzym. 34, Academic Press, N.Y., 1974). The immobilized antibodies of the present invention can be used for *in vitro*, *in vivo*, and *in situ* assays as well as immuno-chromatography.

Furthermore, one skilled in the art can readily adapt currently available procedures, as well as the techniques, methods and kits disclosed herein with regard to antibodies, to generate peptides capable of binding to a specific peptide sequence in order to generate rationally designed antipeptide peptides (Hurby et al., "Application of Synthetic Peptides: Antisense Peptides", In Synthetic Peptides, A User's Guide, W.H. Freeman, NY, pp. 289-307, 1992; Kaspczak et al., Biochemistry 28:9230-9238, 1989).

Anti-peptide peptides can be generated by replacing the basic amino acid residues found in the peptide sequences of the Yia operon polypeptides of the invention with acidic residues, while maintaining hydrophobic and uncharged polar groups. For example, lysine, arginine, and/or histidine residues are replaced with aspartic acid or glutamic acid and glutamic acid residues are replaced by lysine, arginine or histidine.

The present invention also encompasses a method of detecting a Yia operon-related polypeptide in a sample, comprising: (a) contacting the sample with an above-described antibody, under conditions such that immunocomplexes form, and (b) detecting the presence of said antibody bound to the polypeptide. In detail,

the methods comprise incubating a test sample with one or more of the antibodies of the present invention and assaying whether the antibody binds to the test sample. Detection of a polypeptide of the invention in a sample may indicate the presence of the pathway of the invention in other cells.

Conditions for incubating an antibody with a test sample vary. Incubation conditions depend on the format employed in the assay, the detection methods employed, and the type and nature of the antibody used in the assay. One skilled in the art will recognize that any one of the commonly available immunological assay formats (such as radioimmunoassays, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays, diffusion-based Ouchterlony, or rocket immunofluorescent assays) can readily be adapted to employ the antibodies of the present invention. Examples of such assays can be found in Chard ("An Introduction to Radioimmunoassay and Related Techniques" Elsevier Science Publishers, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 1986), Bullock et al. ("Techniques in Immunocytochemistry," Academic Press, Orlando, FL Vol. 1, 1982; Vol. 2, 1983; Vol. 3, 1985), Tijssen ("Practice and Theory of Enzyme Immunoassays: Laboratory Techniques in Biochemistry and Molecular Biology," Elsevier Science Publishers, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 1985).

The immunological assay test samples of the present invention include cells, protein or membrane extracts of cells, or environmental samples. The test samples used in the above-described method will vary based on the assay format, nature of the detection method and the tissues, cells or extracts used as the sample to be assayed. Methods for preparing protein extracts or membrane extracts of cells are well known in the art and can readily be adapted in order to obtain a sample which is testable with the system utilized.

A kit contains all the necessary reagents to carry out the previously described methods of detection. The kit may comprise: (i) a first container means containing an above-described antibody, and (ii) second container means containing a conjugate

comprising a binding partner of the antibody and a label. Preferably, the kit also contains instructions for use. In another preferred embodiment, the kit further comprises one or more other containers comprising one or more of the following:
5 wash reagents and reagents capable of detecting the presence of bound antibodies.

Examples of detection reagents include, but are not limited to, labeled secondary antibodies, or in the alternative, if the primary antibody is labeled, the chromophoric, enzymatic, or
10 antibody binding reagents which are capable of reacting with the labeled antibody. The compartmentalized kit may be as described above for nucleic acid probe kits. One skilled in the art will readily recognize that the antibodies described in the present invention can readily be incorporated into one of the established
15 kit formats which are well known in the art.

Other methods associated with the invention are described in the examples disclosed herein.

Examples

The examples below are not limiting and are merely
20 representative of various aspects and features of the present invention. The examples below demonstrate the construction and use of metabolic selection systems, and the isolation of desired enzymatic pathways.

EXAMPLE 1: Construction of a Tester Strain for the Selection of 25 Pathways from 2-KLG to AsA

This example is exemplary of how to construct tester strains, and therefore can be applied to the identification and construction of tester strains for the selection of other metabolic pathways. The basic idea is to take environmental
30 samples and test them for growth on a target compound (in the example, ascorbate). Then, positive colonies are screened for the inability to grow on the source compound (in the example, 2-KLG). The tester strain is the one that grows on the target, but

not the source compound. Once the genes encoding the metabolic pathway for the target compound to the essential factor (an element such as carbon, nitrogen, sulphur or phosphorous, or a nutrient, for example) are identified, they are then place under
5 the control of an inducible promoter, and the tester strain is ready to be utilized to select for the metabolic pathway from the source to the target compound.

If it proves difficult to obtain a tester strain that grows on the target, but not the source, but strains exist that do not
10 grow on the source, then the pathway that permits growth on the target can be isolated and transferred to another strain that doesn't grow on the source in order to obtain the desired tester strain.

Isolation of a Strain that Grows on AsA, but not 2-KLG

15 Samples from diverse natural environments were collected to use for the isolation of microbes that can utilize ascorbic acid (AsA) as the sole carbon source. No bacterial species has previously been reported to grow on AsA minimal medium.

Environmental samples were collected from freshwater lakes,
20 lemon and orange orchards, residential backyard soils, human and animal solid wastes.

Over 100 microbial isolates, capable of forming visible colonies within 20 hours of incubation at 30 °C on M9 minimal medium containing 0.5% AsA, were selected from these samples.
25 These 100 isolates were then screened for their ability to grow on 2-Keto-L-Gulonate (2-KLG) minimal medium.

One of the isolates that could utilize AsA as its sole source of carbon and energy, but could not grow on 2-KLG, was identified as *Klebsiella oxytoca* (Table 1). Thus, *Klebsiella*
30 *oxytoca* was retained as a candidate for genetic engineering of a host strain that can use AsA under controlled conditions for the selection of cloned microbial pathways from 2-KLG to AsA.

Other bacterial strains capable of metabolizing ascorbic acid to carbon and energy were also identified, as were some that also metabolized 2KLG to carbon and energy (Table 1).

Table 1

5

COMPOUND UTILIZATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL ISOLATES

	AsA	2-KLG
<u>GRAM POSITIVES</u>	<u>72 HR</u>	<u>24 HR</u>
<i>Bacillus megaterium</i>	+	+
<i>Streptomyces species</i>	++	++
Yellow Bug	++	+++
<u>GRAM NEGATIVES</u>	<u>24 HR</u>	<u>72 HR</u>
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	+++	-
<i>Klebsiella species</i>	+++	-
<i>Klebsiella oxytoca</i>	+++	-
Unknown Malodorous	++	-
Short Rod		

Identification of Genes Responsible for AsA Catabolism

In order to identify the gene(s) responsible for AsA catabolism in *K. oxytoca*, mutagenesis by transposition insertion was performed in *K. oxytoca* strain VJSK009 (Cali, B. M., et al., 1989. J. Bacteriol. **171**:2666-2672) using the pfd-Tn5 delivery vector as described by Metzger, M., et al., 1992. Nucl. Acids Res. **20**:2265-2270. Among 5,000 clones screened, several mutants that were no longer capable of growing on AsA were identified, most of which were also affected in their ability to grow on conventional carbon sources such as glucose, maltose, pyruvate or succinate. Two of the mutants, however, were specifically affected in AsA utilization and were further characterized by cloning and sequencing the regions adjacent to the transposon insertion.

Characterization of the Genes/Proteins of the Operon

In both mutants, the Tn5 insertion was found to disrupt the same operon of 8 genes. This operon was found to be homologous to the *yiaK-S* operon of *E. coli* (Blattner, F. R., et al., 1997. Science **277**:1453-1462) which is thought to be involved with carbohydrate utilization (Badia, J., et al., 1998. J. Biol. Chem. **273**:8376-8381).

Similarly to *E. coli*, the *K. oxytoca yiaK-S* operon is preceded by a transcriptional regulator, *yiaJ*. A physical map of the *yiaK-S* operon and its putative regulator is shown in Figure 1. The nucleic acid sequence and translated amino acid sequence of the open reading frames of the operon and its putative regulator are shown in Figure 2 A-F.

The functions of the *yia* operon gene products in *K. oxytoca* and *E. coli* are unknown, except for the *E. coli lyxK*-encoded enzyme which was shown to phosphorylate L-xylulose and play a key role in the utilization of L-lyxose by *E. coli* (Sanchez, J. C., et al., 1994. J. Biol. Chem. **169**:29665-29669). However, the *yiaK-S* operon is thought to be silent in wild-type *E. coli*, L-xylulose activity could not be detected in wild type cells, and *E. coli* K12 is unable to metabolize L-lyxose (Sanchez, J. C., et al., 1994. *supra*). A similar operon is also present in *Haemophilus influenzae*, but no function has been determined for any of the open reading frames (Fleischmann, R.D., et al., 1995. Science **269**:496-512).

Alignments of the *yia* open reading frames common among the three species are shown (Figs. 3-9). Based on sequence similarities, *yiaQ* has been classified as a putative hexulose-6-phosphate synthase, *yiaR* as a putative hexulose-6-phosphate isomerase, and *yiaS* as a putative sugar isomerase (data not shown).

Place Operon under the control of an Inducible Promoter

To engineer *K. oxytoca* as a host strain for the selection of biocatalysts which produce AsA, the promoter of the *yiaK-S* operon

was replaced with a DNA fragment that contained the *trp-lac* hybrid promoter of transcription, the *lacO* operator, and the *lacI^q* repressor gene (Brosius, J. 1992. Meth. Enzymol. **216**:469-483). This allows the *yiaK-S* operon, and therefore AsA catabolism, to be turned ON and OFF in a tightly controlled manner in the presence or absence of IPTG, a non-metabolizable inducer of the *lac* promoter. Practically, a 5-way ligation was set up among: (i) the pMAK705 integration vector which carries a chloramphenicol resistance marker and the thermosensitive origin of replication from plasmid pHO1 (Hamilton, C. M., et al., 1989. J. Bacteriol. **171**:4617-4622); (ii) a 0.8 kb fragment containing the 5' region of the *yiaJ* gene and its promoter sequences; (iii) the spectinomycin resistance marker retrieved from *Staphylococcus aureus* Tn554 (Murphy, E. 1985. Mol. Gen. Genet. **200**:33-39) to follow integration events; (iv) the *lacI^q-lacO-trc* promoter fragment retrieved from pSE380 (InVitrogen, Carlsbad, CA); and (v) a 1 kb fragment containing the 5' end of *yiaK*, including its ribosome binding site for translation initiation while excluding the promoter sequences of the *yiaK-S* operon (Figure 10).

The recombinant plasmid, pMG125, was introduced into *K. oxytoca* wild type strain VJSK009 by transformation at 30 °C, the permissive temperature for pMAK705 replication. Chromosomal integration of the pMG125 insert by double crossover at the *yiaJ-K* locus was achieved by successive temperature switches as described by (Hamilton, C. M., et al., 1989. *supra*). PCR analyses were performed on 12 candidates to verify that the endogenous promoter of the *yiaK-S* operon had been replaced with the inducible *lacI^q-trc* promoter system (Figure 10).

The resulting strain, MGK003, proved able to grow on M9 minimal medium supplemented with AsA 0.25% and IPTG 10 to 100 µM, while no growth was observed on the same medium lacking IPTG.

EXAMPLE 2: Preparation of Environmental DNA Libraries

An example of a currently preferred method for the isolation of DNA from environmental samples is provided below. In the

example, purification from soil and water samples are described, however samples can be from any environmental source and the methods adapted according to practices well-known in the art.

Direct Isolation of Total DNA from Soil and Water Samples

- 5 Total microbial DNA was isolated from various soil and water samples according to the following procedure which is derived and modified from Steffan, R.J., et al., 1988. Appl. Environ. Microbiol. **54**:2908-2915; Whatling, C. A., and C. M. Thomas. 1993. Anal. Biochem. **210**:98-101; and Zhou, J., et al., 1996. Appl. Environ. Microbiol. **62**:316-322.
- 10 1. Begin with 100 g wet soil or 50 g dry soil; 150 mL sodium phosphate buffer 0.1 M, pH 4.5; and 5 g PVPP (acid washed).
- 15 2. Blender - medium speed - 3 times for 1 min (cool down between each cycle). Add 0.5 mL SDS 20%, blend 5 more seconds.
- 20 3. Centrifuge 10 min at 1,000 g at 10 °C.
4. Keep supernatant. Repeat extraction twice with soil pellet.
5. Combine the 3 supernatants. Centrifuge 20 min at 10,000 g at 10 °C
6. Wash pellet with cold 0.1% sodium-0.1% sodium pyrophosphate. Homogenize with blender for 1 min or shake. Centrifuge 20 min at 10,000 g at 10 °C.
- 25 7. Wash pellet with 33 mM Tris-HCl, 1 mM EDTA, pH 8.0.
8. Resuspend in 2 mL 10 mM Tris, pH 7.6; 1 N NaCl.
9. Mix with equal volume 1.2% LMP agarose at 42 °C. Pour into 1 mL syringes. Polymerize for 20 min at 4 °C.
- 30 10. Incubate 3-4 hours at 37 °C in 20 vol. 1 N NaCl; 100 mM EDTA; 10 mM Tris, pH 7.5; 1% sarkosyl; 1 mg/mL lysozyme.
11. Add 1 mg/mL proteinase K. Incubate overnight at 45 °C.
12. Wash agarose plugs twice with TE. Store in 100 mM EDTA; 10 mM Tris at 4 °C.

13. Load noodles on LMP agarose gel 0.7%. Cut out chromosomal band. Heat 15 min at 65 °C in TE buffer. Add 2 U GelZyme (InVitrogen) per 200 µL 1% agarose. Incubate for 2 h at 40 °C. EtOH precipitate for no more than 30 min at -20 °C.

Preparation of Total DNA from Post-Enrichment Cultures

Aliquots from 18 water or soil samples were used to inoculate 50 mL of M9 minimal medium supplemented with any one of the following carbon sources: 0.5% 2-KLG; 0.25% L-idonate (L-IA); 0.25% L-gulonate (L-GuA) and 0.25% ascorbate. Culture flasks were incubated for 2 to 3 days at 30 °C without agitation.

Total DNA was isolated from these cultures as follows:

1. 20 mL were centrifuged for 5 min at 6,000 rpm.
2. Pellets were washed with 5 mL Tris 10 mM, EDTA 1 mM pH 8.0 (TE), were centrifuged again, and were resuspended in 0.9 mL TE.
3. Lysozyme (5 mg/mL) and RNase 100 (µg/mL) were added, and cells were incubated for 10 min at 37 °C.
4. Sodium dodecylsulfate (SDS) was added to a final concentration of 1%, and the tubes were gently shaken until lysis was completed.
5. 200 µL of a 5 N NaClO₄ stock solution were added to the lysate.
6. The mixture was extracted once with one volume of phenol:chloroform (1:1) and once with one volume of chloroform.
7. Chromosomal DNA was precipitated by adding 2 mL of cold (-20 °C) ethanol and gently coiling the precipitate around a curved Pasteur pipette.
8. DNA was dried for 30 min at room temperature and was resuspended in 100 to 500 µL of Tris 10 mM, EDTA 1 mM, NaCl 50 mM pH 8.0 to obtain a DNA concentration of 0.5 to 1 µg/µL.

EXAMPLE 3: Selection for Nucleic Acid which Converts 2-KLG to AsA (Fig. 12)

This example is exemplary of how to select for nucleic acid sequences that encode metabolic pathways, and therefore can be applied to the identification and selection of sequences encoding other metabolic pathways. Basically, a nucleic acid library is made, according to methods well-known in the art, from nucleic acid sequences isolated from environmental samples (as described in Example 2, for example). This library is then transfected into the tester strain and the resulting pool of transfected cells selected for growth on the source compound (2-KLG in the example) in the absence of the target compound (ascorbate in the example) and the presence of the inducer.

Construction of an Enrichment DNA Library in a Cosmid Vector

The SuperCos1 cosmid vector (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA) is a λ -based cloning system suitable for the cloning of large DNA fragments. After treatment according to the manufacturer's instructions, the 8 kb-long vector appears as two arms flanked by cos sites which are recognized by the λ -packaging machinery. Since only DNA molecules from 40 to 48 kb are efficiently packaged in λ -heads, this allows the selective cloning of 32 to 40 kb inserts between the two arms.

Chromosomal DNA extracted from 20 post-enrichment cultures was mixed in equal amounts. Five to ten μ g of the mixture were partially digested with *Sau3A* restriction enzyme to obtain DNA fragments sized between 5 and 50 kb, were dephosphorylated, and were ligated with SuperCos1 arms using conditions recommended by the supplier. One μ g of the ligation mixture was used in an *in vitro* packaging reaction using the Gigapack III Gold packaging kit from Stratagene to create the cosmid library.

Clearly, this procedure can be used to make other chromosomal DNA libraries, for example from other enriched environmental samples, or from chromosomal DNA extracted directly from environmental samples.

Transfection and Selection of the Cosmid Library

Prior to transfection of *K. oxytoca* strain MGK003 with the packaging mixture, the tester strain was transformed with plasmid pCB382 expressing the *E. coli lamB* gene that functions as λ receptor, which appears to be absent or non-functional in most *Klebsiella* strains (De Vries, G. E., et al., 1984. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA **81**:6080-6084). The resulting MGK003 [λ^s] strain was transfected with the packaged products as follows:

1. Five mL of liquid LB medium supplemented with 0.2% maltose and 10 mM MgSO_4 were inoculated from an overnight preculture of strain MGK003 [pCB382].

2. Cells were grown to an OD_{600} of 0.5, were centrifuged at 500 xg for 10 min, and were resuspended in the same volume of 10 mM MgSO_4 .

3. The packaging products were mixed with 2 mL of cells in 15 mL culture tubes, and were incubated for 20 min at 39 °C without shaking.

4. After adding 2.5 mL of 2x YT (1% NaCl; 1% yeast extract; 1.6% tryptone), cells were incubated at 37 °C for 1 h under gentle agitation.

5. A 100 μL -aliquot was plated on LB-kanamycin medium to determine the number of clones present in the cosmid library.

6. The remainder was centrifuged at 3000 g for 5 min and was resuspended in 1 mL of M9 minimal medium supplemented with 10 μM IPTG (IPTG concentration can be varied up to 100 μM), and aliquots (200 μL) were plated on M9 plates containing 0.5% 2-KLG and 50 μM IPTG. 7. Plates were incubated at 37 °C for 36 h for selecting candidate pathways that would convert 2-KLG to AsA. (Alternatively, selection can be done at 30 °C.)

Among 500,000 clones to which a first selection round was applied, approximately 100 colonies of various sizes appeared on 2-KLG/IPTG plates. These were re-streaked on: (i) LB-kanamycin to verify the presence of the cosmid vector; (ii) 2-KLG/IPTG; and (iii) 2-KLG lacking IPTG to determine if growth of the positive

clones on 2-KLG was dependent upon the expression of AsA catabolism.

Two clones were retained that grew on LB-kanamycin and 2-KLG/IPTG, but not on 2-KLG without IPTG within 20 h at 37 °C. To
5 verify that the observed phenotype was conferred by the cloned DNA, cosmid DNA was extracted from these two clones and introduced, by electroporation, into strain MGK003. In both cases, the back-cross gave a phenotype identical to that of the original clone obtained in the selection process (Data not
10 shown).

Selection of libraries can also be done on other carbon sources to isolate other pathways, for example on L-gulonate (0.25%) plus IPTG to isolate pathways from L-gulonate to AsA, or
15 on L-idonate (0.25%) plus IPTG to isolate pathways from L-idonate to AsA.

EXAMPLE 4: Isolation of Other Pathways

The metabolic selection strategy described above can also be used for the isolation of other pathways of interest, for example from 2-KLG to L-idonate, or 2-KLG to L-gulonate, or
20 alternatively, to identify new reductase enzymes capable of the conversion of 2,5-DKG to 2-KLG. This conversion is one of the slow steps in the production of ascorbate, so identification of an enzymatic method would be economically useful. Basically, the strategy described in the examples above can be used to isolate
25 any pathway to metabolize a compound as a carbon, nitrogen, sulfur, or potentially, a phosphorous source.

EXAMPLE 5: Directed Evolution of Enzymes

This metabolic selection method is also capable of facilitating the directed evolution of enzymes. One can use this
30 technique to screen known enzymes for mutations leading to higher efficiency, or to better specify optimal temperature or cofactor requirements, in the metabolic utilization of a compound. The mutations can be the result of natural evolution, the result of

PCR or chemical mutagenesis, or created through techniques like DNA shuffling.

EXAMPLE 6: Glucose to Ascorbic Acid Directly

Another permutation on this strategy that can be envisioned
5 is to find new pathways for already existing processes, e.g. selection for a new pathway for the conversion of glucose to ascorbic acid using only a few enzymatic steps. This is feasible using, for example, a strain for which the sequence of the entire genome is known, such as *E. coli* or *B. subtilis*. The genes for
10 the metabolism of glucose can be mutagenized such that the strain can no longer use glucose as a carbon/energy source, and then glucose-utilization pathways can be selected for as described in the previous examples.

EXAMPLE 7: Ascorbate Biosensor (Fig. 13)

15 As mentioned above, the *yiaJ* protein is thought to be a regulator for the Yia operon. The experiments of the invention indicate that the regulatory activity of YiaJ may be, in part, modulated by sensing ascorbate. Thus, it is currently believed that the "sensing" of ascorbate by YiaJ (perhaps through binding,
20 although the authors do not wish to be restricted to this interpretation) leads to the activation of the Yia operon, and thus the use of ascorbate as a carbon/energy source. This potentially results in an extremely sensitive "biosensor" for ascorbate. Thus, for example, it is envisioned that *yiaJ* could
25 be placed in a construct such that when YiaJ bound ascorbate a detectable signal resulted, i.e. instead of turning "ON" or "OFF" the Yia operon, YiaJ could turn "ON" or "OFF" a gene which produces a detectable signal, for example a gene for fluorescence (e.g. β -galactosidase), luminescence (e.g. luciferase), or color
30 (lac operon, or green fluorescent protein). Methods of constructing these signal constructs are well-known in the art (e.g. Simpson, et al. 1998. TIBTECH 16: 332-338; Applegate, et

al. 1998. Applied Environ. Microbiol. 64: 2730-2735; Selifonova and Eaton, 1996. Applied Environ. Microbiol. 62: 778-783).

These biosensor constructs can also be used in the methods of the invention for screening for a metabolic selection pathway instead of using selection on an essential factor or element. In this case, the tester strain would be one that does not have the source to target pathway as determined by the absence of target being detected by the biosensor in the presence or the absence of the source compound. Thus, the biosensor would need to "sense" and to "react to" the presence of the target compound by any one of the methods described above. Following transfection of the library of nucleic acid from environmental sources, the resulting cells would be screened for the presence of the target compound using the biosensor. In order to facilitate the numbers of colonies that would need to be screened, this could be automated read in luminescent or fluorescent readers or sorted by FACS prior to further testing and identification of individual colonies. Although this requires more initial screening than selection using an essential element, this method offers an alternative approach when the appropriate tester strain or the metabolic pathway is not available for screening using an essential factor. Thus, the biosensor method provides the flexibility to identify pathways for compounds that are not metabolizable to an essential element, factor, or nutrient, but can be any compound for which a "biosensor" can be identified. Biosensors can be identified and created as described above.

One skilled in the art would readily appreciate that the present invention is well adapted to carry out the objects and obtain the ends and advantages mentioned, as well as those inherent therein. The molecular complexes and the methods, procedures, treatments, molecules, specific compounds described herein are presently representative of preferred embodiments are exemplary and are not intended as limitations on the scope of the invention. Changes therein and other uses will occur to those

skilled in the art which are encompassed within the spirit of the invention are defined by the scope of the claims.

It will be readily apparent to one skilled in the art that varying substitutions and modifications may be made to the invention disclosed herein without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention.

All patents and publications mentioned in the specification are indicative of the levels of those skilled in the art to which the invention pertains.

The invention illustratively described herein suitably may be practiced in the absence of any element or elements, limitation or limitations which is not specifically disclosed herein. Thus, for example, in each instance herein any of the terms "comprising", "consisting essentially of" and "consisting of" may be replaced with either of the other two terms. The terms and expressions which have been employed are used as terms of description and not of limitation, and there is no intention that in the use of such terms and expressions of excluding any equivalents of the features shown and described or portions thereof, but it is recognized that various modifications are possible within the scope of the invention claimed.

In addition, where features or aspects of the invention are described in terms of Markush groups, those skilled in the art will recognize that the invention is also thereby described in terms of any individual member or subgroup of members of the Markush group. For example, if X is described as selected from the group consisting of bromine, chlorine, and iodine, claims for X being bromine and claims for X being bromine and chlorine are fully described.

Other embodiments are within the following claims.

Claims

1. A method for screening for one or more nucleic acid sequences that express one or more products that convert a source compound into a target compound, comprising contacting a cell
5 with one or more test nucleic acid sequences, wherein said cell expresses one or more genes encoding one or more proteins that in the presence of said target compound provide a detectable signal, wherein said detectable signal indicates the presence of said one or more nucleic acid sequences.
- 10 2. The method of claim 1, wherein said one or more nucleic acid sequences encodes a metabolic pathway not normally present in said cell.
3. The method of claim 2, wherein said one or more nucleic acid sequences are selected from the group consisting of
15 mutagenized DNA, environmental DNA, combinatorial libraries, and recombinant DNA.
4. The method of claim 3, wherein said environmental DNA is isolated from one or more sources selected from the group consisting of mud, soil, water, sewage, flood control channels,
20 and sand.
5. The method of claim 3, wherein said mutagenized DNA is the result of enzyme mutagenesis wherein said mutagenesis is selected from the group consisting of random, chemical, PCR-based, and directed mutagenesis.
- 25 6. The method of claim 5, wherein said enzyme is selected from the group consisting of lactonases, esterhydrolases, and reductases.

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7. The method of claim 1, wherein said detectable signal is selected from a group consisting of growth, fluorescence, luminescence, and color.

8. The method of claim 7, wherein said detectable signal
5 is growth.

9. The method of claim 1, wherein said target compound provides an element required for growth.

10. The method of claim 9, wherein said element is selected from the group consisting of carbon, nitrogen, sulfur, and
10 phosphorous.

11. The method of claim 10, wherein said element is carbon.

12. The method of claim 9, wherein said target compound is selected from the group consisting of ascorbate and 2-KLG.

13. The method of claim 12, wherein said target compound is
15 ascorbate.

14. The method of claim 1, wherein said source compound is selected from the group consisting of 2-Keto-L-Gulonate, 2,5-Deoxy-Keto-Gulonate, L-Idonate, L-Gulonate, and glucose.

15. The method of claim 14, wherein said source compound is
20 2-Keto-L-Gulonate.

16. The method of claim 1, wherein said cell naturally expresses said one or more genes encoding said one or more proteins that in the presence of said target compound provide a detectable signal.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein said one or more proteins are one or more Yia operon-related polypeptides.

18. The method of claim 1, wherein said cell has been genetically manipulated to express said one or more genes
5 encoding one or more proteins that in the presence of said target compound provide a detectable signal.

19. The method of claim 18, wherein said one or more proteins are one or more Yia operon-related polypeptides.

20. The method of claim 18, wherein said one or more genes
10 encoding said one or more proteins are under the control of an inducible promoter.

21. The method of claim 20, wherein said inducible promoter comprises the *trp-lac* hybrid promoter, the *lacO* operator, and the *lacI^q* repressor gene.

22. The method of claim 1, wherein said cell grows on
15 ascorbate and does not grow on 2-Keto-L-Gulonate.

23. The method of claim 22, wherein said cell is a bacteria.

24. The method of claim 23, wherein said bacteria is
20 *Klebsiella oxytoca*.

25. The method of claim 1, wherein said cell grows on 2-Keto-L-Gulonate and does not grow on 2,5-Deoxy-Keto-Gulonate.

26. An isolated, enriched, or purified nucleic acid molecule encoding one or more Yia operon-related polypeptides
25 selected from the group consisting of YiaJ, YiaK, YiaL, ORF1, YiaX2, LyxK, YiaQ, YiaR, and YiaS.

27. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 26, wherein said nucleic acid molecule comprises a nucleotide sequence that:

(a) encodes a polypeptide having the full length amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:16, SEQ ID NO:17, or SEQ ID NO:18;

(b) is the complement of the nucleotide sequence of (a); and

(c) hybridizes under highly stringent conditions to the nucleotide molecule of (a) and encodes a naturally occurring polypeptide.

28. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 26, further comprising a vector or promoter effective to initiate transcription in a host cell.

29. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 26, wherein said nucleic acid molecule is isolated, enriched, or purified from a bacteria.

30. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 29, wherein said bacteria is *Klebsiella oxytoca*.

31. A nucleic acid probe for the detection of nucleic acid encoding one or more Yia operon-related polypeptides, selected from the group consisting of YiaJ, YiaK, YiaL, ORF1, YiaX2, LyxK, YiaQ, YiaR, and YiaS, in a sample.

32. The probe of claim 31, wherein said polypeptide is a fragment of the protein encoded by the full length amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:16, SEQ ID NO:17, or SEQ ID NO:18.

33. A recombinant cell comprising a nucleic acid molecule encoding one or more Yia operon-related polypeptides selected from the group consisting of YiaJ, YiaK, YiaL, ORF1, YiaX2, LyxK, YiaQ, YiaR, and YiaS.

5 34. The cell of claim 33, wherein said polypeptide is a fragment of the protein encoded by the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:16, SEQ ID NO:17, or SEQ ID NO:18.

10 35. An isolated, enriched, or purified Yia operon-related polypeptide selected from the group consisting of YiaJ, YiaK, YiaL, ORF1, YiaX2, LyxK, YiaQ, YiaR, and YiaS.

15 36. The polypeptide of claim 35, wherein said polypeptide is a fragment of the protein encoded by the full length amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:11, SEQ ID NO:12, SEQ ID NO:13, SEQ ID NO:14, SEQ ID NO:15, SEQ ID NO:16, SEQ ID NO:17, or SEQ ID NO:18.

37. The polypeptide of claim 35, wherein said polypeptide is isolated, enriched, or purified from bacteria.

20 38. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 37, wherein said bacteria is *Klebsiella oxytoca*.

39. An isolated, enriched, or purified nucleic acid molecule, wherein said nucleic acid molecule comprises the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:19.

25 40. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 39, wherein said nucleic acid molecule comprises:

(a) one or more nucleotide sequences that are set forth in SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:8, or SEQ ID NO:9;

(b) the complement of the nucleotide sequence of (a);

5 (c) nucleic acid that hybridizes under stringent conditions to the nucleotide molecule of (a);

(d) the full length sequence of SEQ ID NO:19, except that it lacks one or more of the sequences set forth in SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6,
10 SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:8, or SEQ ID NO:9; and

(e) the complement of the nucleotide sequence of (d).

41. The nucleic acid molecule of either of claims 39 or 40, further comprising a vector or promoter effective to initiate transcription in a host cell.

15 42. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 41, wherein said vector or promoter comprises the *trp-lac* hybrid promoter, the *lacO* operator, and the *lacI^r* repressor gene.

43. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 39, wherein said nucleic acid molecule is isolated, enriched, or purified from a
20 bacteria.

44. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 43, wherein said bacteria is *Klebsiella oxytoca*.

45. A recombinant cell, comprising the nucleic acid molecule of claim 42.

25 46. A recombinant cell useful for screening for one or more nucleic acid sequences that express one or more products that convert a source compound into a target compound, wherein said cell expresses one or more genes comprising an inducible promoter, and wherein said one or more genes encodes one or more

proteins that in the presence of said target compound and an inducer provide a detectable signal, wherein said detectable signal indicates the presence of said one or more nucleic acid sequences.

5 47. The recombinant cell of claim 46, wherein said one or more nucleic acid sequences encodes a metabolic pathway not normally present in said cell.

10 48. The recombinant cell of claim 47, wherein said one or more nucleic acid sequences are selected from the group consisting of mutagenized DNA, environmental DNA, combinatorial libraries, and recombinant DNA.

15 49. The recombinant cell of claim 48, wherein said environmental DNA is isolated from one or more sources selected from the group consisting of mud, soil, water, sewage, flood control channels, and sand.

50. The recombinant cell of claim 48, wherein said mutagenized DNA is the result of enzyme mutagenesis wherein said mutagenesis is selected from the group consisting of random, chemical, PCR-based, and directed mutagenesis.

20 51. The method of claim 50, wherein said enzyme is selected from the group consisting of lactonases, esterhydrolases, and reductases.

25 52. The recombinant cell of claim 46, wherein said detectable signal is selected from a group consisting of growth, fluorescence, luminescence, and color.

53. The recombinant cell of claim 46, wherein said detectable signal is growth.

54. The recombinant cell of claim 53, wherein said cell requires the presence of said target compound and said inducer for growth.

55. The recombinant cell of claim 54, wherein said target
5 compound is selected from the group consisting of ascorbate and 2-Keto-L-Gulonate.

56. The recombinant cell of claim 46, wherein said one or more genes are under the control of said inducible promoter.

57. The recombinant cell of claim 56, wherein said
10 inducible promoter comprises the *trp-lac* hybrid promoter, the *lacO* operator, and the *lacI^q* repressor gene.

58. The recombinant cell of claim 56, wherein said one or more proteins comprise one or more *Yia* operon-related polypeptides.

59. The recombinant cell of claim 58, wherein said cell
15 naturally expresses said one or more genes.

60. The recombinant cell of claim 58, wherein said cell has been genetically manipulated to express said one or more genes.

61. The recombinant cell of claim 58, wherein said cell is
20 a bacteria.

62. The recombinant cell of claim 61, wherein said bacteria is *Klebsiella oxytoca*.

63. A method for identifying a substance that modulates the conversion of a source compound to a target compound, comprising:
25 contacting a cell with nucleic acid, wherein said nucleic acid expresses a product that converts a source compound into a

target compound, and wherein said cell expresses one or more proteins which in the presence of said target compound provide a detectable signal;

5 contacting said cell with a test substance; and
 monitoring said detectable signal, wherein said detectable signal indicates the presence of said substance.

64. The method of claim 63, wherein the substance is selected from the group consisting of antibodies, small organic molecules, peptidomimetics, and natural products.

10 65. The method of claim 64, wherein said detectable signal is selected from a group consisting of growth, fluorescence, luminescence, and color.

15 66. The method of claim 65, wherein said detectable signal is growth, and wherein said target compound is metabolizable to an element selected from the group consisting of carbon, nitrogen, sulfur, and phosphorous.

67. The method of claim 66, wherein said element is carbon.

20 68. The method of claim 63, wherein said source compound is selected from the group consisting of 2-Keto-L-Gulonate, 2,5-Deoxy-Keto-Gulonate, L-Idonate, L-Gulonate, and glucose.

69. The method of claim 63, wherein said one or more proteins are one or more *Yia* operon-related polypeptides.

25 70. The method of claim 69, wherein said *Yia* operon further comprises a vector or promoter effective to initiate transcription in a host cell.

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71. The method of claim 70, wherein said vector or promoter comprises the *trp-lac* hybrid promoter, the *lacO* operator, and the *lacI^q* repressor gene.

72. A method for detecting the presence, absence, or amount
5 of a compound in a sample comprising:

contacting said sample with a cell, wherein said cell expresses one or more genes encoding one or more proteins that in the presence of said compound provide a detectable signal that indicates the presence, absence, or amount of said compound.

10 73. The method of claim 72, wherein said compound is ascorbate.

74. The method of claim 72, wherein said detectable signal is selected from a group consisting of growth, fluorescence, luminescence, and color.

15 75. The method of claim 72, wherein said one or more genes comprises *yiaJ*.

76. The method of claim 75, wherein said one or more genes further comprises a promoter transcriptionally linked to a reporter gene.

20 77. The method of claim 76, wherein *YiaJ* is naturally expressed in said cell.

78. The method of claim 76, wherein said cell has been genetically manipulated to express said *yiaJ*.

25 79. The method of claim 76, wherein the expression of said reporter gene is regulated by the binding of *YiaJ* to said promoter.

80. The method of claim 72, wherein said cell is a bacteria.

81. The method of claim 80, wherein said bacteria is *Klebsiella oxytoca*.

5 82. An isolated, purified, or enriched nucleic acid molecule encoding YiaJ and a reporter gene.

83. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 82, further comprising a promoter transcriptionally linked to said reporter gene.

10 84. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 83, wherein the expression of said reporter gene is regulated by the binding of YiaJ to said promoter.

85. A recombinant cell for detecting the presence, absence, or amount of a compound in a sample comprising the nucleic acid
15 molecule of either of claims 82 or 83.

86. A recombinant cell for detecting the presence, absence, or amount of a compound in a sample, wherein said cell expresses one or more genes encoding one or more proteins that in the presence of said compound provide a detectable signal, wherein
20 said signal indicates the presence, absence, or amount of said compound.

87. The recombinant cell of claim 86, wherein said detectable signal is selected from a group consisting of growth, fluorescence, luminescence, and color.

25 88. The recombinant cell of claim 86, wherein said one or more genes comprises *yiaJ*.

89. The recombinant cell of claim 88, wherein said one or more genes further comprises a promoter transcriptionally linked to a reporter gene.

90. The recombinant cell of claim 89, wherein YiaJ is
5 naturally expressed in said cell.

91. The recombinant cell of claim 89, wherein said cell has been genetically manipulated to express said *yiaJ*.

92. The recombinant cell of claim 89, wherein the
10 expression of said reporter gene is regulated by the binding of YiaJ to said promoter.

93. The recombinant cell of claim 86, wherein said cell is a bacteria.

94. The recombinant cell of claim 93, wherein said bacteria is *Klebsiella oxytoca*.

15 95. A method of selection for a nucleic acid sequence encoding a metabolic pathway from a source compound to a target compound comprising:

- (1) identifying an organism that metabolizes a target compound to provide an essential element;
- 20 (2) identifying one or more genes responsible for the metabolism of said target compound to said essential element;
- (3) expressing said one or more genes under the control of an inducible promoter, whereby said target compound is metabolized in the presence of an inducer and not in the absence
25 of said inducer;
- (4) expressing nucleic acid sequences potentially encoding said metabolic pathway in said recipient organism; and
- (5) selecting said recipient organism for growth on said source compound in the absence of said target compound and in the

presence of said inducer, wherein growth on said source compound in the absence of said target compound and in the presence of said inducer indicates the presence of said nucleic acid sequence.

- 5 96. The method of claim 95, wherein said essential element is selected from the group consisting of carbon, phosphorous, nitrogen, and sulfur.

 97. The method of claim 96, wherein said essential element is carbon.

- 10 98. The method of claim 95, further comprising the transfer of said one or more genes to a highly genetically manipulatable recipient organism, such that said recipient organism metabolizes said target compound to provide an essential element.

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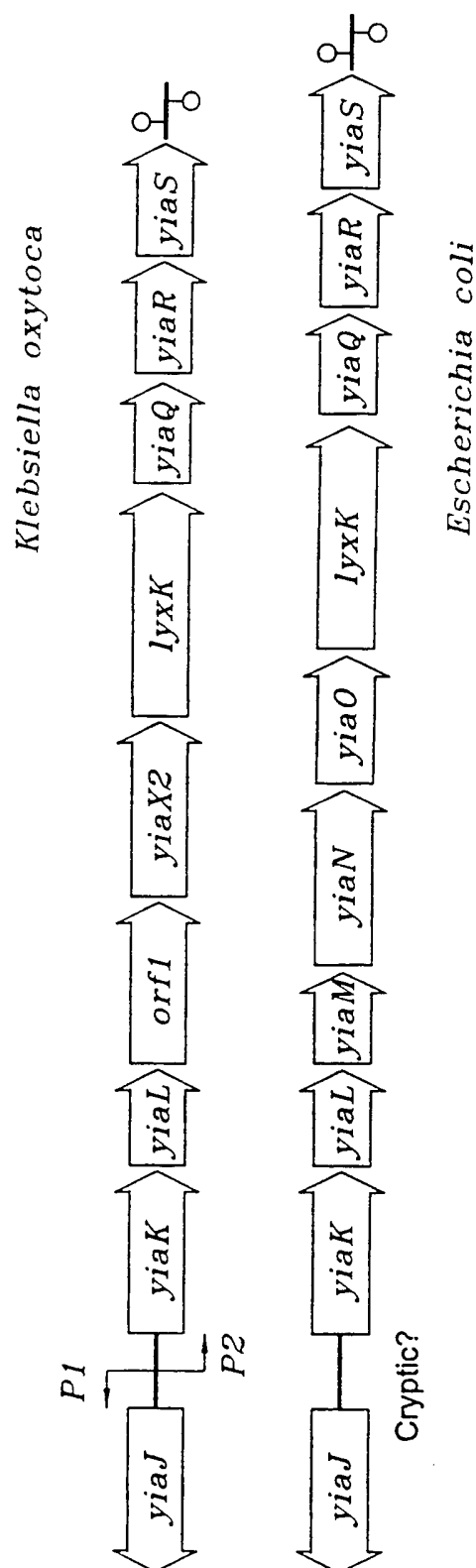


FIG. 1

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AACCGCCTTGCCGGCCGCGAACTGCCCGTGGACGGCGGATTGACGATGACGGTCGTTTGACCAAAGAGCCGGGACGAT
 N R L A G R E L P V D G G F D D D G R L T K E P G T I
 CGAGAAAAATCGCCGCATTTTACCCATGGGCTACTGGAAAGGTTCCGGCCTGTCGATCGTGCTGGATATGATTGCCACCC
 E K N R R I L P M G Y W K G S G L S I V L D M I A T L
 TCCTCTCCAACGGATCGTCGGTTGCCGAAGTGACCCAGGAAAACAGCGATGAATATGGCGTTTCGAGATCTTCATCGT
 L S N G S S V A E V T Q E N S D E Y G V S Q I F I A
 ATTGAAGTGGATAAGCTGATCGACGGCGCAACCCGCGACGCCAAGCTGCAACGGATTATGGATTTCATCACCACCGCCGA
 I E V D K L I D G A T R D A K L Q R I M D F I T T A E
 GCGCGCCGATGAAAATGTGGCGGTCCGTCTTCTGGCCATGAATTTACCGTCTGCTGGATGAAAACCGCCGCAACGGCA
 R A D E N V A V R L P G H E F T R L L D E N R R N G I
 TTACCGTCGATGACAGCGTATGGGCCAAAATTCAGGCGCTGTAAGGAGCTACCCATGACAGCGTATGGGCCAAAATTC
 T V D D S V W A K I Q A L *

→*yiaL*

GGCGCTGTAAGGAGCTACCCATGATTTTTGGTCATATTGCTCAACCTAATCCGTGTCGTCTGCCCGCGGCCATTGAGCG
 M I F G H I A Q P N P C R L P A A I E R
 GCGCTTGATTTCTGCGCACGACGGATTTCCACGCGCTGGCACCCGGCGTCTGGAAATCGACGGCCAAAACATCTTCG
 A L D F L R T T D F H A L A P G V V E I D G Q N I F A
 CGCAGGTTATCGACTTAACCACTCGCGATGCCGCTGAAAATCGTCCGGAGGTCCACCGTCTGCTATCTGGATATCCAGTTT
 Q V I D L T T R D A A E N R P E V H R R Y L D I Q F
 CTGGCATCGGGCGAAGAAAAATCGGTATCGCCATTGATACCGCAATAATCAAATCAGCGAATCTTTATTAGAACGCG
 L A S G E E K I G I A I D T G N N Q I S E S L L E Q R
 CGATATTATTTTTATCACGACAGCGAACATGAATCGTTCTTTGAAATGACGCCAGGCAACTATGCGATATTTTTCCCGC
 D I I F Y H D S E H E S F F E M T P G N Y A I F F P Q
 AAGATGTTTCATCGTCTGGATGTAATAAACTGTAGCCACGCCGATCCGCAAAATAGTCGTTAAAGTCGTATTTTCAGTT
 D V H R P G C N K T V A T P I R K I V V K V A I S V

→*orf1*

TTATAAGAAGGAGCACAAAATGAATTCGAATAATACCGTTACATTATCGGTGCGTACCCCTGTGCCCTGTGCACCT
 L * M N S N N T G Y I I G A Y P C A P C A P S
 CATTTACCAAAAAGAGTGAAGAGGAAGAGATGGAATTCTGGCGGCAGCTCTCCGACACCCGGATATTCGCGGGCTGGAG
 F H Q K S E E E E M E F W R Q L S D T P D I R G L E
 CAACCTGCCTACCCTGCCTGAACATCTTCATCCGCTCGGCGACGAGTGGTTATTGCGCCATACCCCGGGACACTGGCA
 Q P C L P C L E H L H P L G D E W L L R H T P G H W Q
 GATTGTCGTTACCGCCATCATGGAAACCATGCGCCGCCGCGGTGAAAACGGCGGCTTTGGGCTGGCGTCCAGCGACGAAA
 I V V T A I M E T M R R R G E N G G F G L A S S D E T
 CGCAGCGCAAAGCCTGCGTGGAGTACTATCGCCACCTGCAGCAGAAGATCGCTAAAATCAATGGCAATACCGCCGGAAG
 Q R K A C V E Y Y R H L Q Q K I A K I N G N T A G K
 GTCATTGCCCTTGAGCTTCACGCCGCCCGCTGGCGGGCAATGCCAACGTGGCTCAGGCTACCGACGCCCTTTGCCGTTT
 V I A L E L H A A P L A G N A N V A Q A T D A F A R S
 ATAAAAGAAATTACCGCTGGGACTGGTCTGCGAGCTGGTCTGGAGCACTGCGACGCGATGACCGGCAGCGCGCCGC
 L K E I T R W D W S C E L V L E H C D A M T G S A P R
 GCAAAGGATTTTTGCCGTTAGAAAACGTGCTGGAAGCCATTGCCGATTATGACGTTGCGATTTGTATTAAGTGGGCGGT
 K G F L P L E N V L E A I A D Y D V G I C I N W A R

Fig. 2B

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

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TCGGCCATTGAAGGGCGGAATACCGTGCTACCGCTACCCATACGCAGCAGGTAAAACGGGCAGGAAAGCTCGGCGCGCT
S A I E G R N T V L P L T H T Q Q V K R A G K L G A L
GATgTTTTCTGGCAGCAGCAGACCGGCGAGTACGGCGAATGGCAGGATTTACACGCGCCGTTTCGGCCTTTCTGCCCGC
M F S G T T Q T G E Y G E W Q D L H A P F A P F C P Q
AgAGCCTGATGACCACCGAACACGCTCGTGAATTATTTGCTGCGCAGGAACCGCCCCCTGCAATTTTCAGGCATTAA
S L M T T E H A R E L F A C A G T A P L Q F S G I K
TTACTGGAAATTAATGCCAGCGCAAACGTTGATCATCGCATCGCATATTACGCGACGGCATCTCCGCGCTAAAACAAGC
L L E I N A S A N V D H R I A I L R D G I S A L K Q A
ACAATAATAATAATCACCTTCATCACCAGAATATTTTAAATATTACGAGACTATAAAGATgAATATAACCTCTAACTCTA
Q * M N I T S N S T
CAACCAAAGATATACCGCGCCAGCGCTGGTTAAGAATCATTCCGCCTATACTGATCACTTGTATTATTTCTTATATGGAC
T K D I P R Q R W L R I I P P I L I T C I I S Y M D
CGGGTCAATATTGCCCTTTGCGATGCCCGGAGGTATGGATGCCGACTTAGGTATTTCCGCCACCATGGCGGGGCTGGCGGG
R V N I A F A M P G G M D A D L G I S A T M A G L A G
CGGTATTTTCTTTATCGGTTATCTATTTTACAGGTTCCCGCGGGAAAAATTGCCGTTACGGTAGCGGTAAGAAATTTA
G I F F I G Y L F L Q V P G G K I A V H G S G K K F I
TCGGCTGGTCGCTGGTCGCTGGGCGGTCTCTCCGTGCTGACGGGTTAATTACCAATCAGTACCAGCTGCTGGCCCTG
G W S L V A W A V I S V L T G L I T N Q Y Q L L A L
CGTCTTACTGGGCGTGGCGGAAGGCGGTATGCTGCCGGTGGTCTCAGCATGATCAGTAAGTGGTCCCGACGCTGA
R F L L G V A E G G M L P V V L T M I S N W F P D A E
ACGCGGTGCGGCCAACGCGATTGTCTATTGTTGTGCCGATTGCCGGGATTATCACCGCCCCACTCTCAGGCTGGATTA
R G R A N A I V I M F V P I A G I I T A P L S G W I I
TCACGGTCTCAGCTGGCGCTGGCTGTTTATTATCGAAGGTTTGTCTCGCTGGTGTCTGGTCTGTGGGCATACACC
T V L D W R W L F I I E G L L S L V V L V L W A Y T
ATCTATGACCGTCCGCAGGAAGCGCGCTGGATTTCCGAAGCAGAGAAGCGCTATCTGGTCGAGACGCTGGCCGCGGAGCA
I Y D R P Q E A R W I S E A E K R Y L V E T L A A E Q
AAAAGCCATTGCCCGCACCGAGGTGAAAAACGCTCTCTGAGCGCGGTTCTCTCCGACAAAACCATGTGGCAGCTTATCG
K A I A G T E V K N A S L S A V L S D K T M W Q L I A
CCCTGAACCTCTTCTACCAgACCGGCATTTACGGCTACaCCCTGTGGCTACCCACCATTTCTGAAAGAATTGACCCATAGC
L N F F Y Q T G I Y G Y T L W L P T I L K E L T H S
AGCATGGGGCAGGTGGCATGCTTGCCATTCTGCCGTACGTGGCGCCATTGCTGGGATGTTCTGTTTCTCCCTTTTC
S M G Q V G M L A I L P Y V G A I A G M F L F S S L S
AGACCGAACCAGGTAAACGCAAGCTGTTCTGCTGCTGCCGCTgATTGGCTTCGCTCTGTGCATGTTCTGTGGTGGCGC
D R T G K R K L F V C L P L I G F A L C M F L S V A L
TgAAAAACCAATTTGGCTCTCTATGCCGCGCTGGTCGGCTGCGGATTCTTCTGCAATCGGCGGCTGGCGTGTCTGG
K N Q I W L S Y A A L V G C G F F L Q S A A G V F W
ACCATCCCGGCACGTCTGTTTCAGCGCGGAAATGGCGGGCGCGCGCGGGGTTATCAACGCGCTTGGCAACCTCGGCGG
T I P A R L F S A E M A G G A R G V I N A L G N L G G
ATTTTGTGGCCCTTATGCGGTGGGGTGTGATCAGGTTgTACAGCAAAGACGCTgGCGTCTATTGCCTGGCGATCTCCC
F C G P Y A V G V L I T L Y S K D A G V Y C L A I S L

Fig. 2C

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TGGCGCTGGCCGCGCTGATgGCGCTgCTGCTGCCGGCGAAATGCGATGCCgGTGCTGCGCCGGTaAAGACgATAAaTCCA
A L A A L M A L L L P A K C D A G A A P V K T I N P
CATAAACGCACTGCGTAAACTCGAGCCCGGCGGCGCTgCGCCTGCCGGGCTGCGAAATATGCCGGGTTCACCCGGTaAC
H K R T A *
→lyxK
AATgAGATGCgAAAgATGAGCAAgAAACAgGCCTTCTGGCTGGGTATTGATTGCGGCGGCACCTATCTGAAAGCCGGTTT
M S K K Q A F W L G I D C G G T Y L K A G L
ATATGACGCCGAAGGTCATGAACATGGCATTGTGCGGCAAGCGCTACGGACGATGTCGCCCTGCCGGGTACGCCGAAC
Y D A E G H E H G I V R Q A L R T M S P L P G Y A E R
GCGACATGCCCAGCTCTGGCAACACTGCGCGCGACCATGCGGGCTATTACAGCAGGCAGGTGTATCCGGCGAACAG
D M R Q L W Q H C A A T I A G L L Q Q A G V S G E Q
ATTAAGGCGTGGGCATCTCCGCTCAGGGTCAAGGGCTCTTTCTCCTCGATAAGCAGGATCGGCCGCTGGGTAAACGCCAT
I K G V G I S A Q G Q G L F L L D K Q D R P L G N A I
CCTCTCCTCCGATCGTCGGGCGCTGAAATCGTTCAGCGCTGGCAGCGGGACCGTATCCCGAACGGCTCTATCCCGTTA
L S S D R R A L K I V Q R W Q R D R I P E R L Y P V T
CCCGCCAGACGCTGTGGACCGGACATCCGGCTTCTTTGCTGCGCTGGGTAAAAGAGAATGAACCCAGCGCTACGCGCAA
R Q T L W T G H P A S L L R W V K E N E P Q R Y A Q
ATTGGCTGCGTGATGATGGGCATGACTATCTGCGCTGGTGCTTAACCGGCGCGAAGGCTGCGAGGAGAGCAACATCTC
I G C V M M G H D Y L R W C L T G A K G C E E S N I S
CGAGTCCAACCTCTACAACATGGCCATGGGCCAGTACGACCCGCGCCTGACCGAGTGGCTGGGCATCGGTGAAATCGATA
E S N L Y N M A M G Q Y D P R L T E W L G I G E I D S
GCGCGCTGCCCCCGTTGTAGGGTCAGCCGAAATTTGCGGGGAGATCACCCTCAGGCAGCCGCTTTAACCGGTCTGGCG
A L P P V V G S A E I C G E I T A Q A A A L T G L A
GCGGGTACTCCCGTCGTTGGCGGCCTGTTTGACGTGGTCTCCACCGCCCTTTGCGCCGGGATTGAGGATGAGTCGACCCCT
A G T P V V G G L F D V V S T A L C A G I E D E S T L
CAATGCGGTGATGGGGACCTGGGCCGTCACTAGCGGTATCGCTCACGGCTGCGCGACCATGAGGCCACCCCTACGTCT
N A V M G T W A V T S G I A H G L R D H E A H P Y V Y
ATGGCCGCTACGTCAATGACGGCCGTATATCGTTACGAAGCCAGCCCGACCTCATCCGCAACCTcGAATGGTTTACC
G R Y V N D G Q Y I V H E A S P T S S G N L E W F T
GCCCAGTGGGGCGATCTCTCGTTTGATGAGATCAATCAGGCCGTGCCAGCCTGCCGAAAGCCGGGAGCGAGCTGTTTTT
A Q W G D L S F D E I N Q A V A S L P K A G S E L F F
TCTGCCGTTTCTGTATGGCAGCAACGCCGGGCTGGAGATGACCTGCGGCTTTTACGGCATGCAGGCGCTGCATACCCGCG
L P F L Y G S N A G L E M T C G F Y G M Q A L H T R A
CGCACCTGCTGCAGGCGGTTTATGAAGGCGTGGTATTTAGCCATATGACCCACCTCAGCCGTATGCGCGAACGCTTTACA
H L L Q A V Y E G V V F S H M T H L S R M R E R F T
AACGTTACAGGCCCTGCGCGTCACcGGCGGCCCGGCGCACTCCGACGTCTGGATGCAGATGCTGGCGGACGTAAAGCGGCTT
N V Q A L R V T G G P A H S D V W M Q M L A D V S G L
ACGCATTGAACTCCCGAAGGTGGAAGAGACcGGCTGTTTTGGCGCGGCCCTCGCCGCTCGtGtCGGTACcGGCGTATACC
R I E L P K V E E T G C F G A A L A A R V G T G V Y R
GCAGcTTTAGCGAAGCCCGGCGCGCCCGGCGAGCACCcGGTGGCGACGcTGCTGCCGATATGACCGCCACGCGCGCTAT
S F S E A R R A R Q H P V R T L L P D M T A H A R Y

Fig. 2D

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→ *yiaQ*

cAGCGCAAATACCGCCACTACcTGCATTGATTGAAGCACTACAGGGCTATCACGCCCGTATTAAGGAGCACGCATTATG
Q R K Y R H Y L H L I E A L Q G Y H A R I K E H A L *
M

AGCCGACCATTACTGCAGCTGGCGcTCGACCATACCAGCCTTCAGGCTGCGCAGCGCGATGTGCGCCTGCTACAGGATCA
S R P L L Q L A L D H T S L Q A A Q R D V A L L Q D H
CGTTGATATTGTGGAGGCGGGAACCATCCTCTGCTTAACCGAAGGGCTTAGCGCGGTTAAAGCCCTGCGCGCCAGTGTC
V D I V E A G T I L C L T E G L S A V K A L R A Q C P
CGGGGAAGATCATCGTCGCCGACTGGAAAGTCCGCCAGCGCGGTGAAACCCTGGCGCAGCAGGCCCTTTGGCGCTGGCGCC
G K I I V A D W K V A D A G E T L A Q Q A F G A G A
AACTGGATGACCATCATTTGCGCCGACCGCTCGCCACGGTCGAGAAAGGCCACGCCGTGGCCAGGCCCTGCGGCGGTGA
N W M T I I C A A P L A T V E K G H A V A Q A C G G E
AATTCAGATGGAGCTGTTCCGCAACTGGACGCTGGATGACGCCCGCGCCTGGTACCGTACCGGCGTCCATCAGGCGATTT
I Q M E L F G N W T L D D A R A W Y R T G V H Q A I Y
ACCATCGCGGACGCGATGCCAGGCCAGCGGGCAGCAGTGGGGGGAGGCGGATCTGGCGCGCATGAAAGCGCTGTCCGAT
H R G R D A Q A S G Q Q W G E A D L A R M K A L S D
ATTGGCCTTGAGCTATCGATTACCGGGCGCATTACCCAGCCGATCTACCGCTGTTCAAAGATATCAACGTCAAAGCCTT
I G L E L S I T G G I T P A D L P L F * K D I N V K A F
TATTGCCGGGCGCGCTGGCAGGCGCGCCCATCCGGCGCGGTTGCCGCCGAATTCACGCGCAAATCGACGCTATCT
I A G R A L A G A A H P A R V A A E F H A Q I D A I W

→ *yiaR*

GGGGAGAACAGCATGCGTAACCCACCGTTAGGTATTTATGAAAAAGCGCTGGCGAAGGATCTCAGCTGGCCTGAGCGGCT
G E Q H A *

M R N H P L G I Y E K A L A K D L S W P E R L

GGTACTGGCCAAAAGCTGCGGTTTTGATTTTGTGCGAAATGTGCGTGACGAGACCGATGAACGCCTTTGCGCCTGGAGT
V L A K S C G F D F V E M S V D E T D E R L S R L E W
GGACCCCGGCCAGCGCGCATCGCTGGTGAGCGCGATGCTGGAAACCGCGGTGCGCATTCCCTCGATGTGCTTGTCCGCC
T P A Q R A S L V S A M L E T A V A I P S M C L S A
CATCGCCGTTTTCCCTTTGGCAGCCGCGATGAAGCGGTACGCGATCGGGCGGAGAGATTATGACCAAAGCCATcCGCCT
H R R F P F G S R D E A V R D R A R E I M T K A I R L
GGCGCGCATCTGGGATCCGCACCATCCAGCTGGCGGGTTACGACGTCTATTACGAAGAGCATGATGAAGGCACCCGGC
A R D L G I R T I Q L A G Y D V Y Y E E H D E G T R Q
AGCGTTTTGCCGAAGGGCTGGCCTGGGCGGTAGAACAGGCCGCCGCGCAGGTAATGCTGGCGGTGGAGATCATGGAC
R F A E G L A W A V E Q A A A A Q V M L A V E I M D
ACCGCCTTTATGAACTCCATCAGCAAATGAAAAAGTGGGACGAGATGCTTTCGTACCGTGTTTACCGTCTACCCGGA
T A F M N S I S K W K K W D E M L S S P W F T V Y P D
CGTCGGCAACCTCAGCGCCTGGGGAACGACGTACCGCCGAGCTGAAGCTGGGCATCGATCGTATCGCCGCCATCCACC
V G N L S A W G N D V T A E L K L G I D R I A A I H L
TGAAAGATACGCTGCCCGTGACCGACGATAGCCCTGGCCAGTTCGCGACGTGCCGTTTCGgCGAAGGATGCGTCTGATTTT
K D T L P V T D D S P G Q F R D V P F G E G C V D F
GTCGGCATTTTTAAGACGcTGCGCgAGCTGAACTACCGCGTTTCATTTTGTATTGAGATGTGGACGGAGAAAGCCAGCGA
V G I F K T L R E L N Y R G S F L I E M W T E K A S E
→ *yiaS*

Fig. 2E

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GCCGGTGTGGAGATTATCCAGGCCCGGCGCTGGATCGAATCACGGATGCAGGAAGGGGGATTACATGTTAGAACAAC
P V L E I I Q A R R W I E S R M Q E G G F T C *
M L E Q L

GAAAGCCGAGGTACTGGCGGCAACCTGGCCCTCCCGCACACGGCTGGTCACCTTTACCTGGGGCAACGTCAGCGCGG
K A E V L A A N L A L P A H G L V T F T W G N V S A V

TCGATGAAACGCGCAAGCTGATGGTCATTAAGCCTCCGGCGTCAATATGAGGTGATGACCGCCGACGATATGGTGGTC
D E T R K L M V I K P S G V E Y E V M T A D D M V V

GTAGAGATGGCCAGCGGTAAAGTCGTTGAAGGCGGTAAAAACCTCTTCAGATACGCCAACGCATCTGGCGCTTTATCG
V E M A S G K V V E G G K K P S S D T P T H L A L Y R

CCGCTATCCGCGATCGCGGGATCGTGCATACCCACTCCCGCCACGCGACGATCTGGTCGAGGCCGGGCTCGATCTCC
R Y P Q I G G I V H T H S R H A T I W S Q A G L D L P

CcGCCTGGGGCACCACCACGCCGACTTCTATGGCGCGATCCCTGTACCCGACGGATGACCGTTGAGGAGATTAAC
A W G T T H A D Y F Y G A I P C T R R M T V E E I N

GGCGAGTATGAGTATCAGACCGGCGAGGTGATTATCAAAACCTTTGAACAGCGCGGCCTGGATCCGGCGCAATCCCGG
G E Y E Y Q T G E V I I K T F E Q R G L D P A Q I P A

GGTATTGGTCCATTACACGGCCCCCTTTGCCTGGGGTAAAGACGCCGCCGACGCCGTACATAACGCCGTGGTGTGGAGG
V L V H S H G P F A W G K D A A D A V H N A V V L E E

AGTGCCTACATGGGCCTCTTCTCGCGCCAGTGGCCACAGCTGCCGGATATGCAGTCTGAACTGCTCGATAAACACTAT
C A Y M G L F S R Q W P Q L P D M Q S E L L D K H Y L

CTGCGTAAACACGGCGCGAACGCTATTACGGGCAAACTAGTCCCGCGGAACCTCCCGGATAAGGCGCTTTGGCCCCGG
R K H G A N A I T G K T S P A E L P G

GGGAAGCGTGCAGGATGTTGCTGAACTTTCCCGAGCGATGCTGCGCATCTGTCCGGGTACGCGTCCCGGCGCTCTGC

GGTCAGCACCGCGCCCGGCGGAAAACCATCAACCCTACGCCGAATTAATATGTCCTTGAGTAACGACGCTTCCACGCC
GCCGGTCCAGGCTGGTGTGCTTGGCGAAAATCTTGCGAAAATAGCCGACATCGTTAAACCCGCATTTTCATCGCCACCTCG
GTAATCGACAGGGAATCGCTGATAAGCAGCTTTCCGCCGCCCTTACCCGCTGACGGTGCAGCGCTTCGGTAACGTCAGC
CGGAAAGCATGGCGATAAACGGCCCCAGATAACCCGCGTTGCAGTGCAGCTCT

Fig. 2F

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

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YiaJ-Ko	MGT-----KE	SENTQDKERP	AGSQSLFRGL	MLTEILSNYP	NGCPVAHLSE
YiaJ-Ec	MGEVMGKKE	NEMAQEKERP	AGSQSLFRGL	MLTEILSNYP	NGCHLAHLSE
YiaJ-Hi	MNIEVK----	-----MEKEKS	IGNCALIRGL	RLLILSNYP	NGCHLAKLAE
YiaJ-Ko	LAGLNKSTVH	RLLOGLOSCG	YVITABAAGS	YRLTIKFIIV	GOKALSSINI
YiaJ-Ec	LAGLNKSTVH	RLLOGLOSCG	YVITABAAGS	YRLTIKFIIV	GOKALSSINI
YiaJ-Hi	LANLNKSTAH	RLLOGLONEG	YVKRANAAGS	YRLTIKCLSI	GOKMLSSMNI
YiaJ-Ko	IHVAPHLEA	LNLAITGETVN	FSSREDDHAI	LIYKLEPTIG	MLRIRAYIGO
YiaJ-Ec	IHTAAPHLEA	LNLAITGETIN	FSSREDDHAI	LIYKLEPTIG	MLRIRAYIGO
YiaJ-Hi	IHVASEYLEQ	LNLIKGETIN	FSKREDDHAI	MIYKLEPTIG	MLKIRAYIGO
YiaJ-Ko	HMR--CTARQ	WAKTYMAFGH	P-DYVESYWN	SHQETIQELI	RNTTIGLPAM
YiaJ-Ec	HMPLYCSAM-	-GKTYMAFGH	P-DYVKSWE	SHQETIQELI	RNTTIGLPAM
YiaJ-Hi	YLKLYCSAM-	-GKTFIAYEK	KVDYLSHYWO	SHQETIKKLI	RYTTIGLDDI
YiaJ-Ko	HDELAQIRER	NMAMDREENE	LGVSCLAVEV	FDIHGRVPEYA	ISISLSTSR
YiaJ-Ec	FDELAHIRE	GAAMDREENE	LGVSCLAVEV	FDIHGRVPEYA	VSLSTSR
YiaJ-Hi	KLELETIROT	AMAMDREENE	LGVICTACEI	FDSFGQVEYA	ISVSMSTMR
YiaJ-Ko	KQVGEKNLIK	PLRDTAEATIS	RELGFVREG	-----	
YiaJ-Ec	KQVGEKNLIK	PLRETAQATIS	NELGFTVRDD	LGATT	
YiaJ-Hi	NKFGIDARLO	EIRKTAEQIS	LELGYEN---	-----I	

FIG. 3

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yiaK-Ko	MKVTFEQLKE	AFNRVILDAC	VAREIADACA	EMFARTTESG	VYSHGVNRFP
yiaK-Ec	MKVTFEQLKA	AFNRVILSRG	VDSEIADACA	EMFARTTESG	VYSHGVNRFP
yiaK-Hi	MRVSYDELKN	EFKRVLIDRO	LTEELAECCA	TAFIDITIQAG	AVSHGIDNRF
yiaK-Ko	RFTQQLDNGD	ITLFEAQFORV	TTLGATBQWD	AQRSIGNLTA	KKMMDRAIEL
yiaK-Ec	RFTQQLDNGD	ITLFEAQFORV	TSLGATBQWD	AQRSIGNLTA	KKMMDRAIEL
yiaK-Hi	RFTQQLDNGD	ITLFEAQFORV	LSLGATBQWD	AHQAINLTA	KKMMDRAIEL
yiaK-Ko	ASDHGIGLVA	LRNANHWMRG	GSYGWQAAEK	GYIGICWINS	IIVMPPWGAK
yiaK-Ec	ASDHGIGLVA	LRNANHWMRG	GSYGWQAAEK	GYIGICWINS	IIVMPPWGAK
yiaK-Hi	ASDHGIGLVA	LRNANHWMRG	GSYGWQAAEK	GYIGICWINS	IIVMPPWGAK
yiaK-Ko	ECRIGINPLI	VAIPSTPITM	VDMSMSFSY	GMLEVNRLAG	RELFDVGGFD
yiaK-Ec	ECRIGINPLI	VAIPSTPITM	VDMSMSFSY	GMLEVNRLAG	RELFDVGGFD
yiaK-Hi	ECRIGINPLI	VAIPSTPITM	VDMSMSFSY	GMLEVNRLAG	RELFDVGGFD
yiaK-Ko	DDGRLTKEPG	TIEKNRRILP	MGWKGSGLS	IVLDMATLL	SNSSVAEVI
yiaK-Ec	DDGRLTKEPG	TIEKNRRILP	MGWKGSGMS	IVLDMATLL	SNSSVAEVI
yiaK-Hi	DDGRLTKEPG	TIEKNRRILP	MGWKGSGLS	IVLDMATLL	SNSSVAEVI
yiaK-Ko	QENSDEYGVIS	QVFIAIEVDK	LIDGATRDAR	LQRMDFITT	AERADENQAV
yiaK-Ec	QENSDEYGVIS	QVFIAIEVDK	LIDGATRDAR	LQRMDFITT	AERADENQAV
yiaK-Hi	EDKNDEYCVS	QVFIAIEVDR	LIDGKSKDEK	LQRMDFITT	AERADENQAV
yiaK-Ko	RLPGHEFTIRL	LDENRRNGIT	VDDSWAKIQ	AL	
yiaK-Ec	RLPGHEFTIRL	LDENRRNGIT	VDDSWAKIQ	AL	
yiaK-Hi	RLPGHEFTIRL	LDENRRNGIT	VDDSWAKIQ	AL	

FIG. 4

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yiaL-Ko	MIIFGHIAQPN	-PCRLPAATE	RALDFLRITD	FHALAPGVVE	IIDGQNIIFAQV
yiaL-Ec	MIIFGHIAQPN	-PCRLPAATE	KALDFLRATD	FNALEPGVVE	IIDGKNITITQI
yhch-Hi	MIISSLINPN	FKVGLKVI	EVCDMLNTLD	INALENGRHD	IINDQ-IYMN
yiaL-Ko	IDLTIRDAAE	NRPEVHRRYL	DIQFLASGEE	KIGIAIDTGN	NQISESLIEQ
yiaL-Ec	IDLTIREAVV	NRPEVHRRYL	DIQFLAWGEE	KIGIAIDTGN	NKVSESLIEQ
yhch-Hi	MEPEIAEPSS	KKAEIHHEYL	DVQMLIRGIE	NIEVGATYRN	LSKYEDYNEA
yiaL-Ko	RDIIFYHDE	HESFFEMIPG	NYAIIFFQDV	HRPGONKIVA	TP-IRKIVVK
yiaL-Ec	RNIIFYHDE	HESFIEMIPG	SYAIIFFQDV	HRPGCIMQIA	SE-IRKIVVK
yhch-Hi	DDYQLCADID	DKFTVIMKPK	MFAMEYIEYEP	HKPOCVVNGK	TEKIKKIVVK
yiaL-Ko	VAISVL-				
yiaL-Ec	VALTALN				
yhch-Hi	VPVK-LI				

FIG. 5

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lyxK-Ko	MSKKQAFWLG	IDCGGTYLKA	GLMDAEGHEH	GIVRQALRTM	SPLPGYAERD
lyxK-Ec	MTQ---YWLG	IDCGGSWLKA	GLYDREGREA	GVQRLPLCAL	SPQPGWAERD
lyxK-Hi	MH----YVLG	IDCGGTFLKA	ATFDQNGITLQ	SIARNPIPII	SEKPGYAERD
lyxK-Ko	MRQLWQHCAA	TIDAGLLQAG	VSGEQIKGVG	ISAQGGGLFL	LDKQDRPLGN
lyxK-Ec	MAELWQCOMA	VIRALLTHSG	VSGEQIVGIG	ISAQGGGLFL	LDKNDKPLGN
lyxK-Hi	MDELWNLCAQ	VIQKTIROSS	ILPQQIKATG	ISAQGGKATF	LDKDNKPLGR
lyxK-Ko	AILSSDRRAL	KIVQRWQRDR	IPERLYFVIR	QTLWIGHEAS	ILRWKENEP
lyxK-Ec	AILSSDRRAM	EIVRRWQEDG	IPKLYFHLTR	QTLWIGHEVS	ILRWLKEHEP
lyxK-Hi	AILSSDQRAY	EIVQGWKEN	ILQKFYHITL	QTLWIGHEVS	ILRWIKENEP
lyxK-Ko	QRYAQIGCVM	MGHLYRWCL	IGAKGCEESN	ISESNLYNMA	MGQYDPRITE
lyxK-Ec	ERYAQIGCVM	MIHDYLRWCL	IGVKGCEESN	ISESNLYNMS	LGEYDPCITD
lyxK-Hi	SRYEQIHTIL	MSHDYLRFL	IEKLYCEEIN	ISESNFYNMR	EGNYDIQIAK
lyxK-Ko	WLGIGIIDSA	LPPVVGSAET	CGETIAQAIA	LITGLAAGIPV	VGGLFDVVST
lyxK-Ec	WLGIAEINHA	LPPVVGSAET	CGETIAQTAA	LITGLKAGIPV	VGGLFDVVST
lyxK-Hi	LFGITECIDK	LPPIIKSNKI	AGYVISRAAE	QSGIVEGIPV	VGGLFDVVST
lyxK-Ko	ALCAGIEDES	TILNAVGTWA	VISGLAHGLR	DHEAHFVYVG	RYVNDGOYIV
lyxK-Ec	ALCAGIEDEF	TILNAVGTWA	VISGITRGLR	DGEAHFVYVG	RYVNDGEFIV
lyxK-Hi	ALCADLKDDQ	HLNVLTGWS	VMSGVIHYID	DNOTIFVYVG	KYPEKNKFII
lyxK-Ko	HEASPTSSGN	LEWFIQAQGD	LSFDEINQAV	ASLPAKGSSEL	FFLPFLYGSN
lyxK-Ec	HEASPTSSGN	LEWFIQAQGE	ISFDEINQAV	ASLPAKGGDL	FFLPFLYGSN
lyxK-Hi	HEASPTSAGN	LEWFVNQFNL	PNYDDINHEI	AKLKPASSSV	LFAPFLYGSN
lyxK-Ko	AGLEMTSGFY	GMQALHTRAH	LIQAMVEGW	FSHMIHLIRM	RERFINVQAL
lyxK-Ec	AGLEMTSGFY	GMQALHTRAH	LIQALVEGW	FSHMIHLNRM	RERFIDVHIL
lyxK-Hi	AKLGVAQGFY	GIQSHHTQIH	LIQALVEGVI	FSLMHLIRM	QVRFPNASTV
lyxK-Ko	RVTGGPAHSD	VWMQMLADVS	GLRIELFKVE	ETGQFGAALA	ARVGTGVYRS
lyxK-Ec	RVTGGPAHSD	VWMQMLADVS	GLRIELFQVE	ETGQFGAALA	ARVGIGVYHN
lyxK-Hi	RVTGGPAKSE	VWMQMLADIS	GMRIELFNTE	ETGQLGAALM	AMQAESA---
lyxK-Ko	FSEARRARQH	PVRTLLPDMT	AHARYQKRYR	HYLHLIEALQ	GYHARIKEHA
lyxK-Ec	FSEAQRDLRH	PVRTLLPDMT	AHQLYQKKYQ	RYCHLITAAALQ	GFHARIKEHT
lyxK-Hi	-VELSQILNI	DRKIFLPDKN	QYSKYCHKYH	RYLKFIEALK	NLD-----
lyxK-Ko	L				
lyxK-Ec	L				
lyxK-Hi	-				

FIG. 6

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yiaQ-Ko	MSRPLIQIAL	DHTSLQAQR	DVALLQDHVD	IIVEAGTILCL	TEGLSAVKAL
yiaQ-Ec	MSRPLIQIAL	DHSSLEAQR	DVILLKDSVD	IIVEAGTILCL	NEGLGAVKAL
yiaQ-Hi	MGRPLIQIAL	DAQLETALV	DVKQIEHNID	IIEVGTILAC	SEGMRAVRIL
yiaQ-Ko	RAQCHGKILIV	ADWKVADAGE	TLAQCAFAG	ANWMTIICAA	PLATVEKGHA
yiaQ-Ec	REQCHDKILIV	ADWKVADAGE	TLAQCAFAG	ANWMTIICAA	PLATVEKGHA
yiaQ-Hi	RALMENQILIV	CDLKITDAGA	TLAKMAFEAG	ADWLIVSAAA	HPATKAACQK
yiaQ-Ko	VAA-----	---CGGETQM	ELFGNWITDD	ARAWYRTGVH	QATYHRGRDA
yiaQ-Ec	MAQR-----	---GGGETQI	ELFGNWITDD	ARLWHRTGVR	QATYHRGRDA
yiaQ-Hi	VAEEFNKIQP	NLGVPKEIQI	ELVGNWNEDE	VKNWLQGIK	QATYHRSRDA
yiaQ-Ko	QASGQWGEA	DLARMKALSD	IGLELSTTGG	ITPADLELFK	DIN-VKAFTA
yiaQ-Ec	QASGQWGEA	DLARMKALSD	IGLELSTTGG	ITPADLELFK	DIR-VKAFTA
yiaQ-Hi	ELSGLSASNO	DIENIEKLDS	LGIELSTTGG	ITPDLLHLFK	NIKNLKAFTA
yiaQ-Ko	GRALAGAAHP	ARVAAEFHAQ	IDAIIWGEQHA		
yiaQ-Ec	GRALAGAAP	AQVAGDFHAQ	IDAIIWGGARA		
yiaQ-Hi	GRALMGKSGR	-ETAEQLKQK	IGQFW----I		

FIG. 7

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viaR-Ko	MR-----	---NHPLGTY	EKALAKOLSW	PERLMLAKSC	GFDFVEMSVD
viaR-Ec	MRKSTLSGEV	RVRNHQLGTY	EKALAKOLSW	PERLMLAKSC	GFDFVEMSVD
viaR-Hi	MKK-----	---HKIGTY	EKALAKNITW	QERLSLAKAC	GFDFVEMSVD
viaR-Ko	EIDERLSRIE	WTPAQRASLV	SAMLETAVAT	PSMCLSAHRR	FPPGSRDEAV
viaR-Ec	EIDERLSRLD	WSAAQRISLV	AAMLETGVGL	PSMCLSAHRR	FPPGSRDEAV
viaR-Hi	ESNDRLSRLN	WTKSERIALH	QSI IQSGTIT	PSMCLSAHRR	FPPGSKDKKI
viaR-Ko	RDRAREIMIK	AIIRLARDLGI	RTIQLAGYDV	YYEEHDEGIR	QRFAEGLAWA
viaR-Ec	RERAREIMSK	AIIRLARDLGI	RTIQLAGYDV	YYEDHDEGIR	QRFAEGLAWA
viaR-Hi	ROKSFEIMEK	AIILSVNLGI	RTIQLAGYDV	YYEKODEEIL	KYFQEGIEFA
viaR-Ko	VEQAAAQVM	LAVEIMDTAF	MNSISKWKKW	DEMLSPWFT	VYPDVGNLSA
viaR-Ec	VEQAAASQVM	LAVEIMDTAF	MNSISKWKKW	DEMLSPWFT	VYPDVGNLSA
viaR-Hi	VTLAASAQVT	LAVEIMDTPE	MSSISRWKKW	DTIINSPWFT	VYPDVGNLSA
viaR-Ko	WGNDVTAEIK	LGIDRTIAIH	LKDTLPVTD	SPGQFRDVPF	GEGCVDVFGI
viaR-Ec	WGNDVPAELK	LGIDRTIAIH	LKDTQPVIGQ	SPGQFRDVPF	GEGCVDVFGI
viaR-Hi	WNNNIEEELT	LGIDRTIAIH	LKDTMPVITET	SKGQFRDVPF	GEGCVDVVFH
viaR-Ko	EKILRELNYR	GSFLIEMWTE	KASEEVLEIT	QARRWTESRM	QEGGFIC
viaR-Ec	EKILHKLNYR	GSFLIEMWTE	KAKEEVLEIT	QARRWTIARM	QEGGFIC
viaR-Hi	ESLIKLNLYR	GAFLIEMWTE	KNEEBLEIT	QARKWTIVQM	EKAGLIC

FIG. 8

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yiaS-Ko	MLEQLKAEVL	AANLALPAHG	LVIFTWGNVS	AMDETRKLMV	IKPSGVEYEV
yiaS-Ec	MLEQLKADVL	AANLALPAHH	LVIFTWGNVS	AMDETRQMMV	IKPSGVEYDV
yiaS-Hi	MLAQLKKEVF	EANLALPKHH	LVIFTWGNVS	AIDREKNLMV	IKPSGVQYDV
yiaS-Ko	MTADDMVVVE	MASCKWVEGG	KKPSSDTPTH	LALYRRYPQT	GGIVHHSRH
yiaS-Ec	MTADDMVVVE	IASCKWVEGS	KKPSSDTPTH	LALYRRYAET	GGIVHHSRH
yiaS-Hi	MTENDMVVD	LFTGNIVEGN	KKPSSDTPTH	LELYRQFPHI	GGIVHHSRH
yiaS-Ko	ATTWSQAGLD	LPWAGTTHAD	YFYGAIPCTR	RMIVETINGE	YEYQTGEVII
yiaS-Ec	ATTWSQAGLD	LPWAGTTHAD	YFYGAIPCTR	QMTAEETINGE	YEYQTGEVII
yiaS-Hi	ATTWAQAGLD	IIEVGTTHGD	YFYGILPCTR	QMIITKEIKGN	YELETGKIVIV
yiaS-Ko	KITFEQRGLDP	AQIPAVLVHS	HGPFAWGKQA	ADAVHNAVVL	EECAYMGLFS
yiaS-Ec	ETFEERGRSP	AQIPAVLVHS	HGPFAWGKNA	ADAVHNAVVL	EECAYMGLFS
yiaS-Hi	ETFLSRGIEP	DNIIPAVLVHS	HGPFAWGKQA	NNAVHNAVVL	EEVAYMNLFS
yiaS-Ko	ROW-PQLPDM	QSELLDKHYL	RKHGANATIG	KTSPAELPG	
yiaS-Ec	ROLAPQLPAM	QNELLDKHYL	RKHGANAYYG	Q-----	
yiaS-Hi	COLNEVLSHM	QKDLLDKHYL	RKHGONAYYG	Q-----	

FIG. 9

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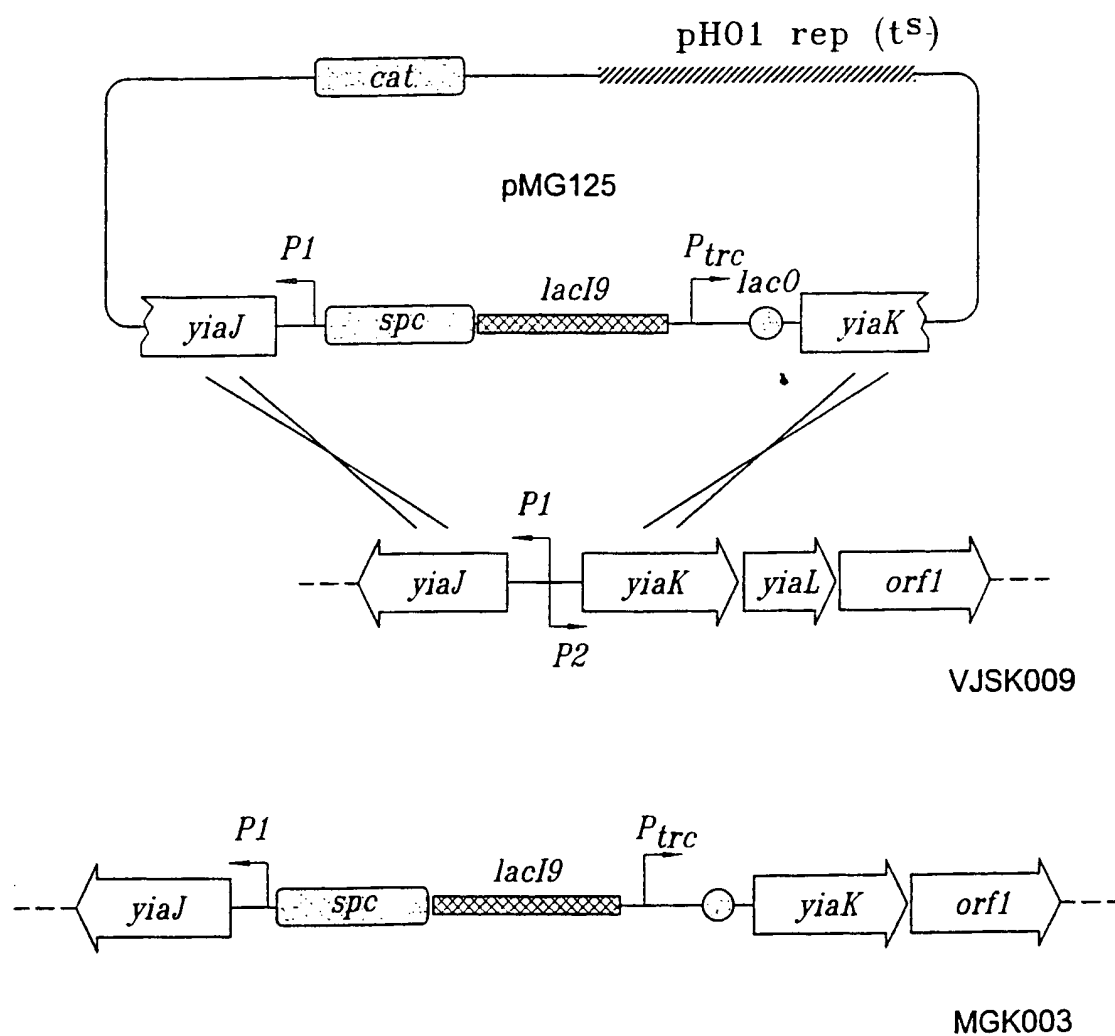


FIG. 10

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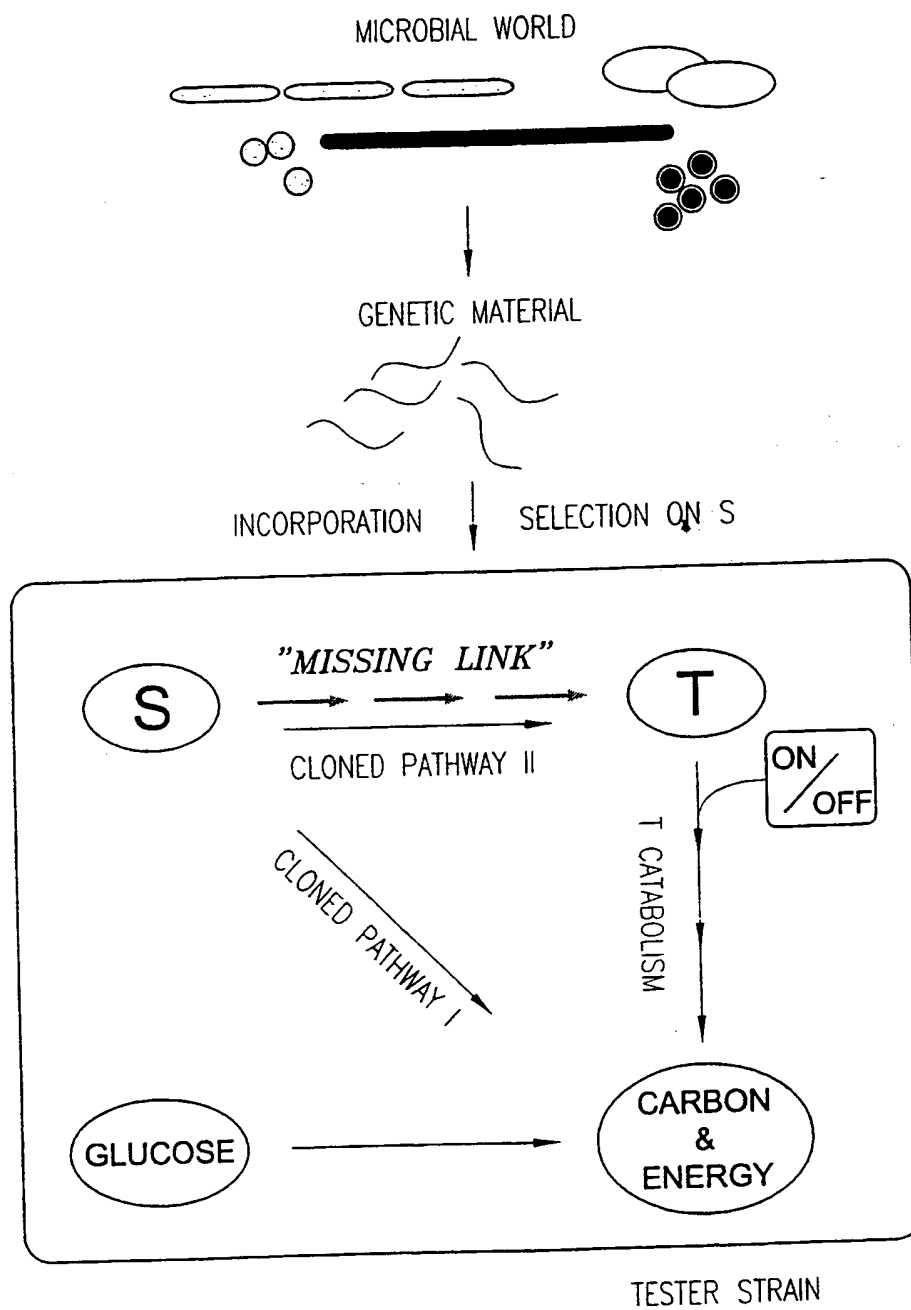
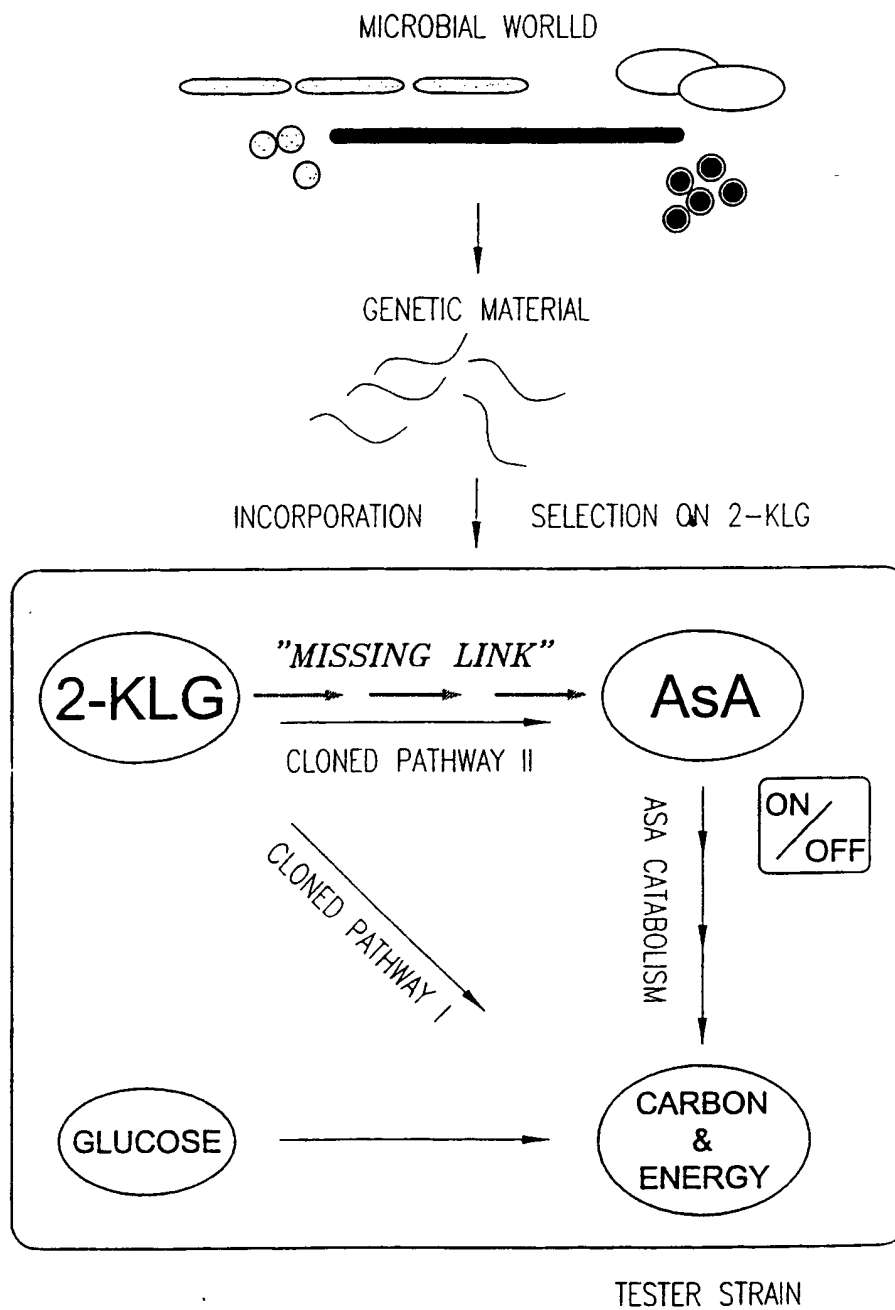


FIG. 11

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THE METABOLIC SELECTION STRATEGY

FIG. 12

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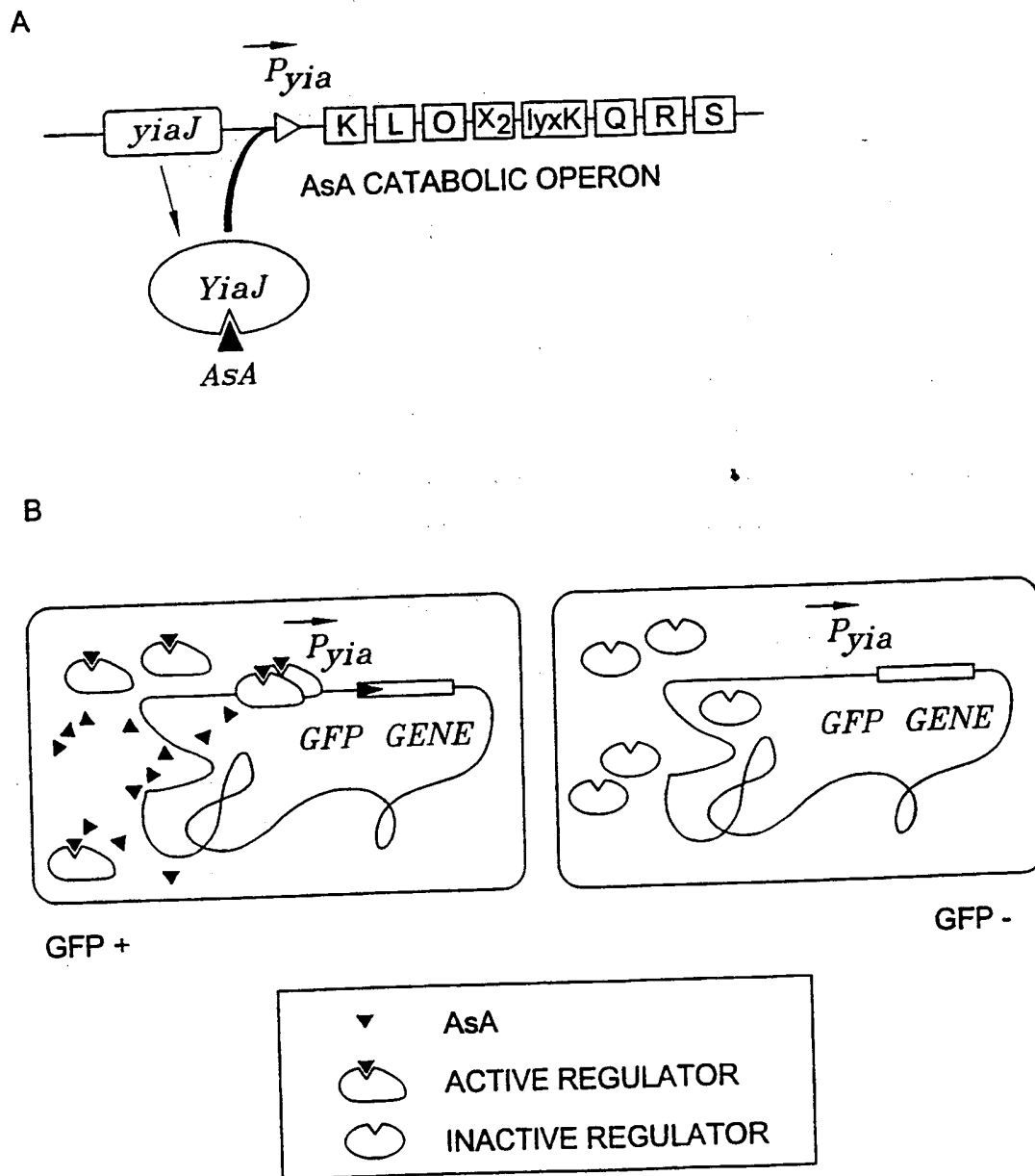


FIG. 13

SEQUENCE LISTING

<110> Hoch, James
Dartois, Veronique

<120> METABOLIC SELECTION METHODS

<130> WESLEY B. AMES: Microgenomics

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<212> DNA

<213> lyxk

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<211> 660

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<213> yia q

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<211> 858

<212> DNA

<213> yia r

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 gcgcaaatec cgcggtatt ggtccattca cacggcccct ttgcctgggg taaagacgcc 540
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 cgccagtggc cacagctgcc ggatatgcag tctgaactgc tcgataaaca ctatctgctg 660
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 <211> 272
 <212> PRT
 <213> YiaJ-Ko

<400> 10
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 Gly Ser Gln Ser Leu Phe Arg Gly Leu Met Leu Ile Glu Ile Leu Ser
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 Asn Tyr Pro Asn Gly Cys Pro Val Ala His Leu Ser Glu Leu Ala Gly
 35 40 45
 Leu Asn Lys Ser Thr Val His Arg Leu Leu Gln Gly Leu Gln Ser Cys
 50 55 60
 Gly Tyr Val Thr Pro Ala Pro Ala Ala Gly Ser Tyr Ala Leu Thr Thr
 65 70 75 80

1	5	10	15
Leu Asp Ala Cys Val Ala Arg Glu Thr Ala Asp Ala Cys Ala Glu Met	20	25	30
Phe Ala Arg Thr Thr Glu Ser Gly Val Tyr Ser His Gly Val Asn Arg	35	40	45
Phe Pro Arg Phe Ile Gln Gln Leu Asp Asn Gly Asp Ile Ile Pro Glu	50	55	60
Ala Gln Pro Gln Arg Val Thr Thr Leu Gly Ala Ile Glu Gln Trp Asp	65	70	75
Ala Gln Arg Ser Ile Gly Asn Leu Thr Ala Lys Lys Met Met Asp Arg	85	90	95
Ala Ile Glu Leu Ala Ser Asp His Gly Ile Gly Leu Val Ala Leu Arg	100	105	110
Asn Ala Asn His Trp Met Arg Gly Gly Ser Tyr Gly Trp Gln Ala Ala	115	120	125
Glu Lys Gly Tyr Ile Gly Ile Cys Trp Thr Asn Ser Ile Ala Val Met	130	135	140
Ala Pro Trp Gly Ala Lys Glu Cys Arg Ile Gly Thr Asn Pro Leu Ile	145	150	155
Val Ala Ile Pro Ser Thr Pro Ile Thr Met Val Asp Met Ser Met Ser	165	170	175
Met Phe Ser Tyr Gly Met Leu Glu Val Asn Arg Leu Ala Gly Arg Glu	180	185	190
Leu Pro Val Asp Gly Gly Phe Asp Asp Asp Gly Arg Leu Thr Lys Glu	195	200	205
Pro Gly Thr Ile Glu Lys Asn Arg Arg Ile Leu Pro Met Gly Tyr Trp	210	215	220
Lys Gly Ser Gly Leu Ser Ile Val Leu Asp Met Ile Ala Thr Leu Leu	225	230	235
Ser Asn Gly Ser Ser Val Ala Glu Val Thr Gln Glu Asn Ser Asp Glu	245	250	255
Tyr Gly Val Ser Gln Ile Phe Ile Ala Ile Glu Val Asp Lys Leu Ile			

8

Ile Val Val Lys Val Ala Ile Ser Val Leu
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<211> 315
<212> PRT
<213> ORF1

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35 40 45

Pro Cys Leu Pro Cys Leu Glu His Leu His Pro Leu Gly Asp Glu Trp
50 55 60

Leu Leu Arg His Thr Pro Gly His Trp Gln Ile Val Val Thr Ala Ile
65 70 75 80

Met Glu Thr Met Arg Arg Arg Gly Glu Asn Gly Gly Phe Gly Leu Ala
85 90 95

Ser Ser Asp Glu Thr Gln Arg Lys Ala Cys Val Glu Tyr Tyr Arg His
100 105 110

Leu Gln Gln Lys Ile Ala Lys Ile Asn Gly Asn Thr Ala Gly Lys Val
115 120 125

Ile Ala Leu Glu Leu His Ala Ala Pro Leu Ala Gly Asn Ala Asn Val
130 135 140

Ala Gln Ala Thr Asp Ala Phe Ala Arg Ser Leu Lys Glu Ile Thr Arg
145 150 155 160

Trp Asp Trp Ser Cys Glu Leu Val Leu Glu His Cys Asp Ala Met Thr
165 170 175

Gly Ser Ala Pro Arg Lys Gly Phe Leu Pro Leu Glu Asn Val Leu Glu
180 185 190

Ala Ile Ala Asp Tyr Asp Val Gly Ile Cys Ile Asn Trp Ala Arg Ser
195 200 205

Ala Ile Glu Gly Arg Asn Thr Val Leu Pro Leu Thr His Thr Gln Gln
 210 215 220

Val Lys Arg Ala Gly Lys Leu Gly Ala Leu Met Phe Ser Gly Thr Thr
 225 230 235 240

Gln Thr Gly Glu Tyr Gly Glu Trp Gln Asp Leu His Ala Pro Phe Ala
 245 250 255

Pro Phe Cys Pro Gln Ser Leu Met Thr Thr Glu His Ala Arg Glu Leu
 260 265 270

Phe Ala Cys Ala Gly Thr Ala Pro Leu Gln Phe Ser Gly Ile Lys Leu
 275 280 285

Leu Glu Ile Asn Ala Ser Ala Asn Val Asp His Arg Ile Ala Ile Leu
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Arg Asp Gly Ile Ser Ala Leu Lys Gln Ala Gln
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<211> 439

<212> PRT

<213> YiaX2

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Met Asp Arg Val Asn Ile Ala Phe Ala Met Pro Gly Gly Met Asp Ala
 35 40 45

Asp Leu Gly Ile Ser Ala Thr Met Ala Gly Leu Ala Gly Gly Ile Phe
 50 55 60

Phe Ile Gly Tyr Leu Phe Leu Gln Val Pro Gly Gly Lys Ile Ala Val
 65 70 75 80

His Gly Ser Gly Lys Lys Phe Ile Gly Trp Ser Leu Val Ala Trp Ala
 85 90 95

Val Ile Ser Val Leu Thr Gly Leu Ile Thr Asn Gln Tyr Gln Leu Leu

100	105	110
Ala Leu Arg Phe Leu Leu Gly Val Ala Glu Gly Gly Met Leu Pro Val		
115	120	125
Val Leu Thr Met Ile Ser Asn Trp Phe Pro Asp Ala Glu Arg Gly Arg		
130	135	140
Ala Asn Ala Ile Val Ile Met Phe Val Pro Ile Ala Gly Ile Ile Thr		
145	150	155 160
Ala Pro Leu Ser Gly Trp Ile Ile Thr Val Leu Asp Trp Arg Trp Leu		
165	170	175
Phe Ile Ile Glu Gly Leu Leu Ser Leu Val Val Leu Val Leu Trp Ala		
180	185	190
Tyr Thr Ile Tyr Asp Arg Pro Gln Glu Ala Arg Trp Ile Ser Glu Ala		
195	200	205
Glu Lys Arg Tyr Leu Val Glu Thr Leu Ala Ala Glu Gln Lys Ala Ile		
210	215	220
Ala Gly Thr Glu Val Lys Asn Ala Ser Leu Ser Ala Val Leu Ser Asp		
225	230	235 240
Lys Thr Met Trp Gln Leu Ile Ala Leu Asn Phe Phe Tyr Gln Thr Gly		
245	250	255
Ile Tyr Gly Tyr Thr Leu Trp Leu Pro Thr Ile Leu Lys Glu Leu Thr		
260	265	270
His Ser Ser Met Gly Gln Val Gly Met Leu Ala Ile Leu Pro Tyr Val		
275	280	285
Gly Ala Ile Ala Gly Met Phe Leu Phe Ser Ser Leu Ser Asp Arg Thr		
290	295	300
Gly Lys Arg Lys Leu Phe Val Cys Leu Pro Leu Ile Gly Phe Ala Leu		
305	310	315 320
Cys Met Phe Leu Ser Val Ala Leu Lys Asn Gln Ile Trp Leu Ser Tyr		
325	330	335
Ala Ala Leu Val Gly Cys Gly Phe Phe Leu Gln Ser Ala Ala Gly Val		
340	345	350
Phe Trp Thr Ile Pro Ala Arg Leu Phe Ser Ala Glu Met Ala Gly Gly		

355 360 365
 Ala Arg Gly Val Ile Asn Ala Leu Gly Asn Leu Gly Gly Phe Cys Gly
 370 375 380
 Pro Tyr Ala Val Gly Val Leu Ile Thr Leu Tyr Ser Lys Asp Ala Gly
 385 390 395 400
 Val Tyr Cys Leu Ala Ile Ser Leu Ala Leu Ala Ala Leu Met Ala Leu
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 Leu Leu Pro Ala Lys Cys Asp Ala Gly Ala Ala Pro Val Lys Thr Ile
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 Asn Pro His Lys Arg Thr Ala
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 <213> LyxK-Ko
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 Tyr Leu Lys Ala Gly Leu Tyr Asp Ala Glu Gly His Glu His Gly Ile
 20 25 30
 Val Arg Gln Ala Leu Arg Thr Met Ser Pro Leu Pro Gly Tyr Ala Glu
 35 40 45
 Arg Asp Met Arg Gln Leu Trp Gln His Cys Ala Ala Thr Ile Ala Gly
 50 55 60
 Leu Leu Gln Gln Ala Gly Val Ser Gly Glu Gln Ile Lys Gly Val Gly
 65 70 75 80
 Ile Ser Ala Gln Gly Gln Gly Leu Phe Leu Leu Asp Lys Gln Asp Arg
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 Pro Leu Gly Asn Ala Ile Leu Ser Ser Asp Arg Arg Ala Leu Lys Ile
 100 105 110
 Val Gln Arg Trp Gln Arg Asp Arg Ile Pro Glu Arg Leu Tyr Pro Val
 115 120 125

Thr Arg Gln Thr Leu Trp Thr Gly His Pro Ala Ser Leu Leu Arg Trp
 130 135 140

Val Lys Glu Asn Glu Pro Gln Arg Tyr Ala Gln Ile Gly Cys Val Met
 145 150 155 160

Met Gly His Asp Tyr Leu Arg Trp Cys Leu Thr Gly Ala Lys Gly Cys
 165 170 175

Glu Glu Ser Asn Ile Ser Glu Ser Asn Leu Tyr Asn Met Ala Met Gly
 180 185 190

Gln Tyr Asp Pro Arg Leu Thr Glu Trp Leu Gly Ile Gly Glu Ile Asp
 195 200 205

Ser Ala Leu Pro Pro Val Val Gly Ser Ala Glu Ile Cys Gly Glu Ile
 210 215 220

Thr Ala Gln Ala Ala Ala Leu Thr Gly Leu Ala Ala Gly Thr Pro Val
 225 230 235 240

Val Gly Gly Leu Phe Asp Val Val Ser Thr Ala Leu Cys Ala Gly Ile
 245 250 255

Glu Asp Glu Ser Thr Leu Asn Ala Val Met Gly Thr Trp Ala Val Thr
 260 265 270

Ser Gly Ile Ala His Gly Leu Arg Asp His Glu Ala His Pro Tyr Val
 275 280 285

Tyr Gly Arg Tyr Val Asn Asp Gly Gln Tyr Ile Val His Glu Ala Ser
 290 295 300

Pro Thr Ser Ser Gly Asn Leu Glu Trp Phe Thr Ala Gln Trp Gly Asp
 305 310 315 320

Leu Ser Phe Asp Glu Ile Asn Gln Ala Val Ala Ser Leu Pro Lys Ala
 325 330 335

Gly Ser Glu Leu Phe Phe Leu Pro Phe Leu Tyr Gly Ser Asn Ala Gly
 340 345 350

Leu Glu Met Thr Cys Gly Phe Tyr Gly Met Gln Ala Leu His Thr Arg
 355 360 365

Ala His Leu Leu Gln Ala Val Tyr Glu Gly Val Val Phe Ser His Met
 370 375 380

Thr His Leu Ser Arg Met Arg Glu Arg Phe Thr Asn Val Gln Ala Leu
385 390 395 400

Arg Val Thr Gly Gly Pro Ala His Ser Asp Val Trp Met Gln Met Leu
405 410 415

Ala Asp Val Ser Gly Leu Arg Ile Glu Leu Pro Lys Val Glu Glu Thr
420 425 430

Gly Cys Phe Gly Ala Ala Leu Ala Ala Arg Val Gly Thr Gly Val Tyr
435 440 445

Arg Ser Phe Ser Glu Ala Arg Arg Ala Arg Gln His Pro Val Arg Thr
450 455 460

Leu Leu Pro Asp Met Thr Ala His Ala Arg Tyr Gln Arg Lys Tyr Arg
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His Tyr Leu His Leu Ile Glu Ala Leu Gln Gly Tyr His Ala Arg Ile
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Lys Glu His Ala Leu
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<213> YiaQ-Ko

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35 40 45

Ala Leu Arg Ala Gln Cys Pro Gly Lys Ile Ile Val Ala Asp Trp Lys
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Val Ala Asp Ala Gly Glu Thr Leu Ala Gln Gln Ala Phe Gly Ala Gly
65 70 75 80

Ala Asn Trp Met Thr Ile Ile Cys Ala Ala Pro Leu Ala Thr Val Glu
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Lys Gly His Ala Val Ala Gln Ala Cys Gly Gly Glu Ile Gln Met Glu
 100 105 110

Leu Phe Gly Asn Trp Thr Leu Asp Asp Ala Arg Ala Trp Tyr Arg Thr
 115 120 125

Gly Val His Gln Ala Ile Tyr His Arg Gly Arg Asp Ala Gln Ala Ser
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Gly Gln Gln Trp Gly Glu Ala Asp Leu Ala Arg Met Lys Ala Leu Ser
 145 150 155 160

Asp Ile Gly Leu Glu Leu Ser Ile Thr Gly Gly Ile Thr Pro Ala Asp
 165 170 175

Leu Pro Leu Phe Lys Asp Ile Asn Val Lys Ala Phe Ile Ala Gly Arg
 180 185 190

Ala Leu Ala Gly Ala Ala His Pro Ala Arg Val Ala Ala Glu Phe His
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Ala Gln Ile Asp Ala Ile Trp Gly Glu Gln His Ala
 210 215 220

<210> 17
 <211> 286
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 <213> YiaR-Ko

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Phe Val Glu Met Ser Val Asp Glu Thr Asp Glu Arg Leu Ser Arg Leu
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Glu Trp Thr Pro Ala Gln Arg Ala Ser Leu Val Ser Ala Met Leu Glu
 50 55 60

Thr Ala Val Ala Ile Pro Ser Met Cys Leu Ser Ala His Arg Arg Phe
 65 70 75 80

Pro Phe Gly Ser Arg Asp Glu Ala Val Arg Asp Arg Ala Arg Glu Ile

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Met Thr Lys Ala Ile Arg Leu Ala Arg Asp Leu Gly Ile Arg Thr Ile			
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Gln Leu Ala Gly Tyr Asp Val Tyr Tyr Glu Glu His Asp Glu Gly Thr			
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Arg Gln Arg Phe Ala Glu Gly Leu Ala Trp Ala Val Glu Gln Ala Ala			
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Ala Ala Gln Val Met Leu Ala Val Glu Ile Met Asp Thr Ala Phe Met			
	145	150	155
Asn Ser Ile Ser Lys Trp Lys Lys Trp Asp Glu Met Leu Ser Ser Pro			
	165	170	175
Trp Phe Thr Val Tyr Pro Asp Val Gly Asn Leu Ser Ala Trp Gly Asn			
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Asp Val Thr Ala Glu Leu Lys Leu Gly Ile Asp Arg Ile Ala Ala Ile			
	195	200	205
His Leu Lys Asp Thr Leu Pro Val Thr Asp Asp Ser Pro Gly Gln Phe			
	210	215	220
Arg Asp Val Pro Phe Gly Glu Gly Cys Val Asp Phe Val Gly Ile Phe			
	225	230	235
Lys Thr Leu Arg Glu Leu Asn Tyr Arg Gly Ser Phe Leu Ile Glu Met			
	245	250	255
Trp Thr Glu Lys Ala Ser Glu Pro Val Leu Glu Ile Ile Gln Ala Arg			
	260	265	270
Arg Trp Ile Glu Ser Arg Met Gln Glu Gly Gly Phe Thr Cys			
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 <212> PRT
 <213> YiaS-Ko

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 35 40 45

Glu Val Met Thr Ala Asp Asp Met Val Val Val Glu Met Ala Ser Gly
 50 55 60

Lys Val Val Glu Gly Gly Lys Lys Pro Ser Ser Asp Thr Pro Thr His
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Leu Ala Leu Tyr Arg Arg Tyr Pro Gln Ile Gly Gly Ile Val His Thr
 85 90 95

His Ser Arg His Ala Thr Ile Trp Ser Gln Ala Gly Leu Asp Leu Pro
 100 105 110

Ala Trp Gly Thr Thr His Ala Asp Tyr Phe Tyr Gly Ala Ile Pro Cys
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Thr Arg Arg Met Thr Val Glu Glu Ile Asn Gly Glu Tyr Glu Tyr Gln
 130 135 140

Thr Gly Glu Val Ile Ile Lys Thr Phe Glu Gln Arg Gly Leu Asp Pro
 145 150 155 160

Ala Gln Ile Pro Ala Val Leu Val His Ser His Gly Pro Phe Ala Trp
 165 170 175

Gly Lys Asp Ala Ala Asp Ala Val His Asn Ala Val Val Leu Glu Glu
 180 185 190

Cys Ala Tyr Met Gly Leu Phe Ser Arg Gln Trp Pro Gln Leu Pro Asp
 195 200 205

Met Gln Ser Glu Leu Leu Asp Lys His Tyr Leu Arg Lys His Gly Ala
 210 215 220

Asn Ala Ile Thr Gly Lys Thr Ser Pro Ala Glu Leu Pro Gly
 225 230 235

<210> 19

<211> 9334

<212> DNA

<213> yia

<400> 19

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 35 40 45

Ser Glu Leu Ala Gly Leu Asn Lys Ser Thr Val His Arg Leu Leu Gln
 50 55 60

Gly Leu Gln Ser Cys Gly Tyr Val Thr Thr Ala Pro Ala Ala Gly Ser
 65 70 75 80

Tyr Arg Leu Thr Thr Lys Phe Ile Ala Val Gly Gln Lys Ala Leu Ser
 85 90 95

Ser Leu Asn Ile Ile His Ile Ala Ala Pro His Leu Glu Ala Leu Asn
 100 105 110

Ile Ala Thr Gly Glu Thr Ile Asn Phe Ser Ser Arg Glu Asp Asp His
 115 120 125

Ala Ile Leu Ile Tyr Lys Leu Glu Pro Thr Thr Gly Met Leu Arg Thr
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Arg Ala Tyr Ile Gly Gln His Met Pro Leu Tyr Cys Ser Ala Met Gly

145 150 155 160
 Lys Ile Tyr Met Ala Phe Gly His Pro Asp Tyr Val Lys Ser Tyr Trp
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 Glu Ser His Gln His Glu Ile Gln Pro Leu Thr Arg Asn Thr Ile Thr
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 Glu Leu Pro Ala Met Phe Asp Glu Leu Ala His Ile Arg Glu Ser Gly
 195 200 205
 Ala Ala Met Asp Arg Glu Glu Asn Glu Leu Gly Val Ser Cys Ile Ala
 210 215 220
 Val Pro Val Phe Asp Ile His Gly Arg Val Pro Tyr Ala Val Ser Ile
 225 230 235 240
 Ser Leu Ser Thr Ser Arg Leu Lys Gln Val Gly Glu Lys Asn Leu Leu
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 Lys Pro Leu Arg Glu Thr Ala Gln Ala Ile Ser Asn Glu Leu Gly Phe
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 Thr Val Arg Asp Asp Leu Gly Ala Ile Thr
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 Ser Thr Ala His Arg Leu Leu Gln Gly Leu Gln Asn Glu Gly Tyr Val
 50 55 60
 Lys Pro Ala Asn Ala Ala Gly Ser Tyr Arg Leu Thr Ile Lys Cys Leu
 65 70 75 80

Ser Ile Gly Gln Lys Val Leu Ser Ser Met Asn Ile Ile His Val Ala
85 90 95

Ser Pro Tyr Leu Glu Gln Leu Asn Leu Lys Leu Gly Glu Thr Ile Asn
100 105 110

Phe Ser Lys Arg Glu Asp Asp His Ala Ile Met Ile Tyr Lys Leu Glu
115 120 125

Pro Thr Asn Gly Met Leu Lys Thr Arg Ala Tyr Ile Gly Gln Tyr Leu
130 135 140

Lys Leu Tyr Cys Ser Ala Met Gly Lys Ile Phe Leu Ala Tyr Glu Lys
145 150 155 160

Lys Val Asp Tyr Leu Ser His Tyr Trp Gln Ser His Gln Arg Glu Ile
165 170 175

Lys Lys Leu Thr Arg Tyr Thr Ile Thr Glu Leu Asp Asp Ile Lys Leu
180 185 190

Glu Leu Glu Thr Ile Arg Gln Thr Ala Tyr Ala Met Asp Arg Glu Glu
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Asn Glu Leu Gly Val Thr Cys Ile Ala Cys Pro Ile Phe Asp Ser Phe
210 215 220

Gly Gln Val Glu Tyr Ala Ile Ser Val Ser Met Ser Ile Tyr Arg Leu
225 230 235 240

Asn Lys Phe Gly Thr Asp Ala Phe Leu Gln Glu Ile Arg Lys Thr Ala
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Glu Gln Ile Ser Leu Glu Leu Gly Tyr Glu Asn Ile
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<212> PRT

<213> YiaK-Ec

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Phe Ala Arg Thr Thr Glu Ser Gly Val Tyr Ser His Gly Val Asn Arg
 35 40 45

Phe Pro Arg Phe Ile Gln Gln Leu Glu Asn Gly Asp Ile Ile Pro Asp
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Ala Gln Pro Lys Arg Ile Thr Ser Leu Gly Ala Ile Glu Gln Trp Asp
 65 70 75 80

Ala Gln Arg Ser Ile Gly Asn Leu Thr Ala Lys Lys Met Met Asp Arg
 85 90 95

Ala Ile Glu Leu Ala Ala Asp His Gly Ile Gly Leu Val Ala Leu Arg
 100 105 110

Asn Ala Asn His Trp Met Arg Gly Gly Ser Tyr Gly Trp Gln Ala Ala
 115 120 125

Glu Lys Gly Tyr Ile Gly Ile Cys Trp Thr Asn Ser Ile Ala Val Met
 130 135 140

Pro Pro Trp Gly Ala Lys Glu Cys Arg Ile Gly Thr Asn Pro Leu Ile
 145 150 155 160

Val Ala Ile Pro Ser Thr Pro Ile Thr Met Val Asp Met Ser Met Ser
 165 170 175

Met Phe Ser Tyr Gly Met Leu Glu Val Asn Arg Leu Ala Gly Arg Gln
 180 185 190

Leu Pro Val Asp Gly Gly Phe Asp Asp Glu Gly Asn Leu Thr Lys Glu
 195 200 205

Pro Gly Val Ile Glu Lys Asn Arg Arg Ile Leu Pro Met Gly Tyr Trp
 210 215 220

Lys Gly Ser Gly Met Ser Ile Val Leu Asp Met Ile Ala Thr Leu Leu
 225 230 235 240

Ser Asp Gly Ala Ser Val Ala Glu Val Thr Gln Asp Asn Ser Asp Glu
 245 250 255

Tyr Gly Ile Ser Gln Ile Phe Ile Ala Ile Glu Val Asp Lys Leu Ile
 260 265 270

Asp Gly Pro Thr Arg Asp Ala Lys Leu Gln Arg Ile Met Asp Tyr Val
 275 280 285

Thr Ser Ala Glu Arg Ala Asp Glu Asn Gln Ala Ile Arg Leu Pro Gly
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His Glu Phe Thr Thr Leu Leu Ala Glu Asn Arg Arg Asn Gly Ile Thr
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Val Asp Asp Ser Val Trp Ala Lys Ile Gln Ala Leu
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Phe Thr Asp Thr Thr Gln Ala Gly Ala Tyr Ser His Gly Ile Asn Arg
 35 40 45

Phe Pro Arg Phe Ile Gln Gln Leu Glu Gln Gly Asp Ile Val Pro Asn
 50 55 60

Ala Ile Pro Thr Lys Val Leu Ser Leu Gly Ser Ile Glu Gln Trp Asp
 65 70 75 80

Ala His Gln Ala Ile Gly Asn Leu Thr Ala Lys Lys Met Met Asp Arg
 85 90 95

Ala Ile Glu Leu Ala Ser Gln His Gly Val Gly Val Ile Ala Leu Arg
 100 105 110

Asn Ala Asn His Trp Met Arg Gly Gly Ser Tyr Gly Trp Gln Ala Ala
 115 120 125

Glu Lys Gly Tyr Ile Gly Ile Cys Trp Thr Asn Ala Leu Ala Val Met
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Pro Pro Trp Gly Ala Lys Glu Cys Arg Ile Gly Thr Asn Pro Leu Ile
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Ile Ala Val Pro Thr Thr Pro Ile Thr Met Val Asp Met Ser Cys Ser

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Leu Glu Pro Gly Val Val Glu Ile Asp Gly Lys Asn Ile Tyr Thr Gln
    35                40                    45
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Ile Ile Asp Leu Thr Thr Arg Glu Ala Val Val Asn Arg Pro Glu Val
50 55 60

His Arg Arg Tyr Ile Asp Ile Gln Phe Leu Ala Trp Gly Glu Glu Lys
65 70 75 80

Ile Gly Ile Ala Ile Asp Thr Gly Asn Asn Lys Val Ser Glu Ser Leu
85 90 95

Leu Glu Gln Arg Asn Ile Ile Phe Tyr His Asp Ser Glu His Glu Ser
100 105 110

Phe Ile Glu Met Ile Pro Gly Ser Tyr Ala Ile Phe Phe Pro Gln Asp
115 120 125

Val His Arg Pro Gly Cys Ile Met Gln Thr Ala Ser Glu Ile Arg Lys
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Ile Val Val Lys Val Ala Leu Thr Ala Leu Asn
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<211> 155

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Met Ile Ile Ser Ser Leu Thr Asn Pro Asn Phe Lys Val Gly Leu Pro
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Lys Val Ile Ala Glu Val Cys Asp Tyr Leu Asn Thr Leu Asp Leu Asn
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Ala Leu Glu Asn Gly Arg His Asp Ile Asn Asp Gln Ile Tyr Met Asn
35 40 45

Val Met Glu Pro Glu Thr Ala Glu Pro Ser Ser Lys Lys Ala Glu Leu
50 55 60

His His Glu Tyr Leu Asp Val Gln Val Leu Ile Arg Gly Thr Glu Asn
65 70 75 80

Ile Glu Val Gly Ala Thr Tyr Pro Asn Leu Ser Lys Tyr Glu Asp Tyr
85 90 95

Asn Glu Ala Asp Asp Tyr Gln Leu Cys Ala Asp Ile Asp Asp Lys Phe
100 105 110

Thr Val Thr Met Lys Pro Lys Met Phe Ala Val Phe Tyr Pro Tyr Glu
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Pro His Lys Pro Cys Cys Val Val Asn Gly Lys Thr Glu Lys Ile Lys
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Lys Leu Val Val Lys Val Pro Val Lys Leu Ile
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<211> 498

<212> PRT

<213> LyxK-Ec

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Pro Leu Cys Ala Leu Ser Pro Gln Pro Gly Trp Ala Glu Arg Asp Met
 35 40 45

Ala Glu Leu Trp Gln Cys Cys Met Ala Val Ile Arg Ala Leu Leu Thr
 50 55 60

His Ser Gly Val Ser Gly Glu Gln Ile Val Gly Ile Gly Ile Ser Ala
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Gln Gly Lys Gly Leu Phe Leu Leu Asp Lys Asn Asp Lys Pro Leu Gly
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Asn Ala Ile Leu Ser Ser Asp Arg Arg Ala Met Glu Ile Val Arg Arg
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Trp Gln Glu Asp Gly Ile Pro Glu Lys Leu Tyr Pro Leu Thr Arg Gln
 115 120 125

Thr Leu Trp Thr Gly His Pro Val Ser Leu Leu Arg Trp Leu Lys Glu
 130 135 140

His Glu Pro Glu Arg Tyr Ala Gln Ile Gly Cys Val Met Met Thr His
 145 150 155 160

Asp Tyr Leu Arg Trp Cys Leu Thr Gly Val Lys Gly Cys Glu Glu Ser

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Asn Ile Ser Glu Ser Asn Leu Tyr Asn Met Ser Leu Gly Glu Tyr Asp		
180	185	190
Pro Cys Leu Thr Asp Trp Leu Gly Ile Ala Glu Ile Asn His Ala Leu		
195	200	205
Pro Pro Val Val Gly Ser Ala Glu Ile Cys Gly Glu Ile Thr Ala Gln		
210	215	220
Thr Ala Ala Leu Thr Gly Leu Lys Ala Gly Thr Pro Val Val Gly Gly		
225	230	235 240
Leu Phe Asp Val Val Ser Thr Ala Leu Cys Ala Gly Ile Glu Asp Glu		
245	250	255
Phe Thr Leu Asn Ala Val Met Gly Thr Trp Ala Val Thr Ser Gly Ile		
260	265	270
Thr Arg Gly Leu Arg Asp Gly Glu Ala His Pro Tyr Val Tyr Gly Arg		
275	280	285
Tyr Val Asn Asp Gly Glu Phe Ile Val His Glu Ala Ser Pro Thr Ser		
290	295	300
Ser Gly Asn Leu Glu Trp Phe Thr Ala Gln Trp Gly Glu Ile Ser Phe		
305	310	315 320
Asp Glu Ile Asn Gln Ala Val Ala Ser Leu Pro Lys Ala Gly Gly Asp		
325	330	335
Leu Phe Phe Leu Pro Phe Leu Tyr Gly Ser Asn Ala Gly Leu Glu Met		
340	345	350
Thr Ser Gly Phe Tyr Gly Met Gln Ala Ile His Thr Arg Ala His Leu		
355	360	365
Leu Gln Ala Ile Tyr Glu Gly Val Val Phe Ser His Met Thr His Leu		
370	375	380
Asn Arg Met Arg Glu Arg Phe Thr Asp Val His Thr Leu Arg Val Thr		
385	390	395 400
Gly Gly Pro Ala His Ser Asp Val Trp Met Gln Met Leu Ala Asp Val		
405	410	415
Ser Gly Leu Arg Ile Glu Leu Pro Gln Val Glu Glu Thr Gly Cys Phe		

420 425 430
 Gly Ala Ala Leu Ala Ala Arg Val Gly Thr Gly Val Tyr His Asn Phe
 435 440 445
 Ser Glu Ala Gln Arg Asp Leu Arg His Pro Val Arg Thr Leu Leu Pro
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 Ile Pro Ile Ile Ser Glu Lys Pro Gly Tyr Ala Glu Arg Asp Met Asp
 35 40 45
 Glu Leu Trp Asn Leu Cys Ala Gln Val Ile Gln Lys Thr Ile Arg Gln
 50 55 60
 Ser Ser Ile Leu Pro Gln Gln Ile Lys Ala Ile Gly Ile Ser Ala Gln
 65 70 75 80
 Gly Lys Gly Ala Phe Phe Leu Asp Lys Asp Asn Lys Pro Leu Gly Arg
 85 90 95
 Ala Ile Leu Ser Ser Asp Gln Arg Ala Tyr Glu Ile Val Gln Cys Trp
 100 105 110
 Gln Lys Glu Asn Ile Leu Gln Lys Phe Tyr Pro Ile Thr Leu Gln Thr
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Leu Trp Met Gly His Pro Val Ser Ile Leu Arg Trp Ile Lys Glu Asn
 130 135 140

Glu Pro Ser Arg Tyr Glu Gln Ile His Thr Ile Leu Met Ser His Asp
 145 150 155 160

Tyr Leu Arg Phe Cys Leu Thr Glu Lys Leu Tyr Cys Glu Glu Thr Asn
 165 170 175

Ile Ser Glu Ser Asn Phe Tyr Asn Met Arg Glu Gly Lys Tyr Asp Ile
 180 185 190

Gln Leu Ala Lys Leu Phe Gly Ile Thr Glu Cys Ile Asp Lys Leu Pro
 195 200 205

Pro Ile Ile Lys Ser Asn Lys Ile Ala Gly Tyr Val Thr Ser Arg Ala
 210 215 220

Ala Glu Gln Ser Gly Leu Val Glu Gly Ile Pro Val Val Gly Gly Leu
 225 230 235 240

Phe Asp Val Val Ser Thr Ala Leu Cys Ala Asp Leu Lys Asp Asp Gln
 245 250 255

His Leu Asn Val Val Leu Gly Thr Trp Ser Val Val Ser Gly Val Thr
 260 265 270

His Tyr Ile Asp Asp Asn Gln Thr Ile Pro Phe Val Tyr Gly Lys Tyr
 275 280 285

Pro Glu Lys Asn Lys Phe Ile Ile His Glu Ala Ser Pro Thr Ser Ala
 290 295 300

Gly Asn Leu Glu Trp Phe Val Asn Gln Phe Asn Leu Pro Asn Tyr Asp
 305 310 315 320

Asp Ile Asn His Glu Ile Ala Lys Leu Lys Pro Ala Ser Ser Ser Val
 325 330 335

Leu Phe Ala Pro Phe Leu Tyr Gly Ser Asn Ala Lys Leu Gly Met Gln
 340 345 350

Ala Gly Phe Tyr Gly Ile Gln Ser His His Thr Gln Ile His Leu Leu
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Gln Ala Ile Tyr Glu Gly Val Ile Phe Ser Leu Met Ser His Leu Glu
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Arg Met Gln Val Arg Phe Pro Asn Ala Ser Thr Val Arg Val Thr Gly
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Gly Pro Ala Lys Ser Glu Val Trp Met Gln Met Leu Ala Asp Ile Ser
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Gly Met Arg Leu Glu Ile Pro Asn Ile Glu Glu Thr Gly Cys Leu Gly
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Ala Ala Leu Met Ala Met Gln Ala Glu Ser Ala Val Glu Ile Ser Gln
435 440 445

Ile Leu Asn Ile Asp Arg Lys Ile Phe Leu Pro Asp Lys Asn Gln Tyr
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35 40 45

Ala Leu Arg Glu Gln Cys Pro Asp Lys Ile Ile Val Ala Asp Trp Lys
50 55 60

Val Ala Asp Ala Gly Glu Thr Leu Ala Gln Gln Ala Phe Gly Ala Gly
65 70 75 80

Ala Asn Trp Met Thr Ile Ile Cys Ala Ala Pro Leu Ala Thr Val Glu
85 90 95

Lys Gly His Ala Met Ala Gln Arg Cys Gly Gly Glu Ile Gln Ile Glu
100 105 110

Leu Phe Gly Asn Trp Thr Leu Asp Asp Ala Arg Asp Trp His Arg Ile
 115 120 125

Gly Val Arg Gln Ala Ile Tyr His Arg Gly Arg Asp Ala Gln Ala Ser
 130 135 140

Gly Gln Gln Trp Gly Glu Ala Asp Leu Ala Arg Met Lys Ala Leu Ser
 145 150 155 160

Asp Ile Gly Leu Glu Leu Ser Ile Thr Gly Gly Ile Thr Pro Ala Asp
 165 170 175

Leu Pro Leu Phe Lys Asp Ile Arg Val Lys Ala Phe Ile Ala Gly Arg
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Ala Leu Ala Gly Ala Ala Asn Pro Ala Gln Val Ala Gly Asp Phe His
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Glu Val Gly Thr Ile Leu Ala Cys Ser Glu Gly Met Arg Ala Val Arg
 35 40 45

Ile Leu Arg Ala Leu Tyr Pro Asn Gln Ile Leu Val Cys Asp Leu Lys
 50 55 60

Thr Thr Asp Ala Gly Ala Thr Leu Ala Lys Met Ala Phe Glu Ala Gly
 65 70 75 80

Ala Asp Trp Leu Thr Val Ser Ala Ala Ala His Pro Ala Thr Lys Ala
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Ala Cys Gln Lys Val Ala Glu Glu Phe Asn Lys Ile Gln Pro Asn Leu

100 105 110
 Gly Val Pro Lys Glu Ile Gln Ile Glu Leu Tyr Gly Asn Trp Asn Phe
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 Asp Glu Val Lys Asn Trp Leu Gln Leu Gly Ile Lys Gln Ala Ile Tyr
 130 135 140
 His Arg Ser Arg Asp Ala Glu Leu Ser Gly Leu Ser Trp Ser Asn Gln
 145 150 155 160
 Asp Ile Glu Asn Ile Glu Lys Leu Asp Ser Leu Gly Ile Glu Leu Ser
 165 170 175
 Ile Thr Gly Gly Ile Thr Pro Asp Asp Leu His Leu Phe Lys Asn Thr
 180 185 190
 Lys Asn Leu Lys Ala Phe Ile Ala Gly Arg Ala Leu Val Gly Lys Ser
 195 200 205
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 35 40 45
 Val Asp Glu Thr Asp Glu Arg Leu Ser Arg Leu Asp Trp Ser Ala Ala
 50 55 60
 Gln Arg Thr Ser Leu Val Ala Ala Met Ile Glu Thr Gly Val Gly Ile
 65 70 75 80

Pro Ser Met Cys Leu Ser Ala His Arg Arg Phe Pro Phe Gly Ser Arg
 85 90 95

Asp Glu Ala Val Arg Glu Arg Ala Arg Glu Ile Met Ser Lys Ala Ile
 100 105 110

Arg Leu Ala Arg Asp Leu Gly Ile Arg Thr Ile Gln Leu Ala Gly Tyr
 115 120 125

Asp Val Tyr Tyr Glu Asp His Asp Glu Gly Thr Arg Gln Arg Phe Ala
 130 135 140

Glu Gly Leu Ala Trp Ala Val Glu Gln Ala Ala Ala Ser Gln Val Met
 145 150 155 160

Leu Ala Val Glu Ile Met Asp Thr Ala Phe Met Asn Ser Ile Ser Lys
 165 170 175

Trp Lys Lys Trp Asp Glu Met Leu Ala Ser Pro Trp Phe Thr Val Tyr
 180 185 190

Pro Asp Val Gly Asn Leu Ser Ala Trp Gly Asn Asp Val Pro Ala Glu
 195 200 205

Leu Lys Leu Gly Ile Asp Arg Ile Ala Ala Ile His Leu Lys Asp Thr
 210 215 220

Gln Pro Val Thr Gly Gln Ser Pro Gly Gln Phe Arg Asp Val Pro Phe
 225 230 235 240

Gly Glu Gly Cys Val Asp Phe Val Gly Ile Phe Lys Thr Leu His Lys
 245 250 255

Leu Asn Tyr Arg Gly Ser Phe Leu Ile Glu Met Trp Thr Glu Lys Ala
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Arg Met Gln Glu Ala Gly Phe Ile Cys
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 20 25 30

Phe Ile Glu Met Ser Ile Asp Glu Ser Asn Asp Arg Leu Ser Arg Leu
 35 40 45

Asn Trp Thr Lys Ser Glu Arg Ile Ala Leu His Gln Ser Ile Ile Gln
 50 55 60

Ser Gly Ile Thr Ile Pro Ser Met Cys Leu Ser Ala His Arg Arg Phe
 65 70 75 80

Pro Phe Gly Ser Lys Asp Lys Lys Ile Arg Gln Lys Ser Phe Glu Ile
 85 90 95

Met Glu Lys Ala Ile Asp Leu Ser Val Asn Leu Gly Ile Arg Thr Ile
 100 105 110

Gln Leu Ala Gly Tyr Asp Val Tyr Tyr Glu Lys Gln Asp Glu Glu Thr
 115 120 125

Ile Lys Tyr Phe Gln Glu Gly Ile Glu Phe Ala Val Thr Leu Ala Ala
 130 135 140

Ser Ala Gln Val Thr Leu Ala Val Glu Ile Met Asp Thr Pro Phe Met
 145 150 155 160

Ser Ser Ile Ser Arg Trp Lys Lys Trp Asp Thr Ile Ile Asn Ser Pro
 165 170 175

Trp Phe Thr Val Tyr Pro Asp Ile Gly Asn Leu Ser Ala Trp Asn Asn
 180 185 190

Asn Ile Glu Glu Glu Leu Thr Leu Gly Ile Asp Lys Ile Ser Ala Ile
 195 200 205

His Leu Lys Asp Thr Tyr Pro Val Thr Glu Thr Ser Lys Gly Gln Phe
 210 215 220

Arg Asp Val Pro Phe Gly Gln Gly Cys Val Asp Phe Val His Phe Phe
 225 230 235 240

Ser Leu Leu Lys Lys Leu Asn Tyr Arg Gly Ala Phe Leu Ile Glu Met
 245 250 255

Trp Thr Glu Lys Asn Glu Glu Pro Leu Leu Glu Ile Ile Gln Ala Arg
 260 265 270

Lys Trp Ile Val Gln Gln Met Glu Lys Ala Gly Leu Leu Cys
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 35 40 45

Asp Val Met Thr Ala Asp Asp Met Val Val Val Glu Ile Ala Ser Gly
 50 55 60

Lys Val Val Glu Gly Ser Lys Lys Pro Ser Ser Asp Thr Pro Thr His
 65 70 75 80

Leu Ala Leu Tyr Arg Arg Tyr Ala Glu Ile Gly Gly Ile Val His Thr
 85 90 95

His Ser Arg His Ala Thr Ile Trp Ser Gln Ala Gly Leu Asp Leu Pro
 100 105 110

Ala Trp Gly Thr Thr His Ala Asp Tyr Phe Tyr Gly Ala Ile Pro Cys
 115 120 125

Thr Arg Gln Met Thr Ala Glu Glu Ile Asn Gly Glu Tyr Glu Tyr Gln
 130 135 140

Thr Gly Glu Val Ile Ile Glu Thr Phe Glu Glu Arg Gly Arg Ser Pro
 145 150 155 160

Ala Gln Ile Pro Ala Val Leu Val His Ser His Gly Pro Phe Ala Trp
 165 170 175

Gly Lys Asn Ala Ala Asp Ala Val His Asn Ala Val Val Leu Glu Glu

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38

Asp Asn Ile Pro Ala Val Leu Val His Ser His Gly Pro Phe Ala Trp
165 170 175

Gly Lys Asp Ala Asn Asn Ala Val His Asn Ala Val Val Leu Glu Glu
180 185 190

Val Ala Tyr Met Asn Leu Phe Ser Gln Gln Leu Asn Pro Tyr Leu Ser
195 200 205

Pro Met Gln Lys Asp Leu Leu Asp Lys His Tyr Leu Arg Lys His Gly
210 215 220

Gln Asn Ala Tyr Tyr Gly Gln
225 230

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US99/23862

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER IPC(7) : C12Q 1/68; C12P 21/06; C12N 15/00; C07H 21/02, 21/04; A61K 39/108 US CL : Please See Extra Sheet. According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) U.S. : 435/6, 69.1, 172.3; 424/259.1, 93.1; 536/23.1, 23.4, 23.5; 935/19 Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched NONE Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, WEST 1.2, N. A DATA BASE SEARCH, US PATFULL		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X --P Y	US 5,824,485 A (THOMPSON et al) 20 October 1998, see the entire document.	1-9, 16, 18-20, 46-56, 63-66, 72-74, 80, 86-87, 93, 95, 98 ----- 39-41, 43, 58-61, 82-85
Y	BLATTER et al. The Complete Genome Sequence of Escheria coli K-12. 05 September 1997. vol. 277, pages 1453-1468.	39-41, 43, 58-61, 82-85
<input type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents: *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance *E* earlier document published on or after the international filing date *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		*T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art *A* document member of the same patent family
Date of the actual completion of the international search 03 FEBRUARY 2000		Date of mailing of the international search report 28 FEB 2000
Name and mailing address of the ISA/US Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks Box PCT Washington, D.C. 20231 Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230		Authorized officer P. PONNALURI Telephone No. (703) 308-0196

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet)(July 1992)*

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US99/23862

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This international report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

Please See Extra Sheet.

1. ☒ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

Form PCT/ISA/210 (continuation of first sheet(1))(July 1992)*

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US99/23862

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER: US CL :

435/6, 69.1, 172.3; 424/259.1, 93.1; 536/23.1, 23.4, 23.5; 935/19

BOX II. OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION WAS LACKING This ISA found multiple inventions as follows:

This application contains the following inventions or groups of inventions which are not so linked as to form a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1. In order for all inventions to be searched, the appropriate additional search fees must be paid.

Group I, claim(s) 1-25 and 63-71, drawn to a method for screening for one or more nucleic acid sequences that express one or more products that convert a source compound into a target compound.

Group II, claim(s) 26-30, 35-38, drawn to an isolated enriched, or purified nucleic acid molecule encoding one or more yia operon-related polypeptides.

Group III, claim(s) 31-34, drawn to a nucleic acid probe for the detection of nucleic acid encoding one or more Yia operon-related polypeptides.

Group IV, claim(s) 39-45, drawn to an isolated, enriched or purified nucleic acid molecule.

Group V, claim(s) 46-62, drawn to a recombinant cell useful for screening for one or more nucleic acid sequences that express one or more products that convert a source compound into a target compound.

Group VI, claim(s) 72-81, drawn to a method of detecting the presence, absence or amount of compound in a sample.

Group VII, claim(s) 82-85, drawn to an isolated, purified, or enriched nucleic acid molecule encoding YiaJ and a reporter gene.

Group VIII, claim(s) 86-94, drawn to a recombinant cell for detecting the presence, absence, or amount of compound in a sample.

Group IX, claim(s) 95-98, drawn to a method for selection for a nucleic acid sequence encoding a metabolic pathway from a source compound to a target compound.

The inventions listed as Groups I to IX do not relate to a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, they lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons: the special technical feature of group I, nucleic acid sequences that express one or more products that convert a source compound into a target compound, is not present in the other groups; and the special technical features of other group inventions is not present in group I inventions, thus unity of invention is lacking.